Friday, April 5, 1963
Chaitra 15, 1885(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[*March 29 to April 11, 1963/ Chaitra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GMGIPND—LS II—178 (Ai) LSD—24-4-63—880.

## LOK SABHA

*Friday, April 5, 1963/Chaitra 15, 1885 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Export of Penicillin**

\+

*721. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri S. C. Samanta** : **Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export Penicillin to East Asian or East African countries;

(b) if so, to which countries; and

(c) whether any consignment has been sent so far?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). Yes. The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited are exploring the possibilities of exporting their products to Middle East and other Asian countries.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** From the reply given to part (a) of the Question, are we to understand that we are self-sufficient in the matter of production of penicillin in our country?

**Shri Kanungo:** No, Sir; not yet. Still we want to export because we want to nurse the export market for ture.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** If the Government intends to export Indian penicillin to Middle East and other Asian countries, may I know what are the steps taken by the Government to popularise Indian penicillin in those countries?

**Shri Kanungo:** That is exactly what we are studying. First of all, market surveys are being made and contacts are being established. This is the usual marketing method of pharmaceuticals and that will have to be followed.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether we have been able to manufacture the various varieties of penicillin or we are importing some varieties?

**Shri Kanungo:** We are importing several varieties. We have not made all the varieties except the basic ones.

**Shri B. K. Das:** May I know whether it is being done through the State Trading Corporation or any other agency?

**Shri Kanungo:** We are trying it through the State Trading Corporation.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** How do the prices of these exports compare with the prices prevailing in our home market?

**Shri Kanungo:** The exports have not materialised yet.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether any arrangement for proper quality control at the time of export has been made?

**Shri Kanungo:** Quality control is extremely rigid. It does not make any difference between export or internal consumption. Because it is a very sensitive item the control is very rigid at the manufacturing stage—not once but twice.

**Cement Quota to Andhra Pradesh**

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*722. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
**Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cement quota to Andhra Pradesh for 1962-63 and 1963-64 has been cut down;

(b) the quantity reduced and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this cut will adversely affect the Nagarjunasagar project and if so, to what extent?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) and (b). In order to meet large requirements of cement arising from the national emergency, Government have had to impose a cut on the normal quarterly allocations of cement to States and Central Authorities during the first two quarters of 1963. Against the normal quartely allotment of 69,900 tonnes, the following allotment was made to Andhra Pradesh:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Quarter of 1963 | 52,425 tonnes. |
| Second Quarter of 1963 | 63,415 tonnes. |

(c) No, Sir. The requirements of the Nagarjunasagar Project are met by the Central Water & Power Commission whose needs are being specially attended to in spite of the general cut in allocations.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether it is a fact that although a separate allotment has been made for the Nagarjunasagar Project, this cut in the supply of cement to Andhra Pradesh has affected several medium and minor irrigation schemes; and, if so, may I know whether the Government proposes to revise the allotment and give Andhra Pradesh its former quota?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Sir, when there is a cut it is bound to affect some of the projects. The priority has to be fixed by the State Government and I am sure they will take into account the availability and fix the priorities to be given. But, as far as the Nagarjunasagar Project is concerned, my colleague has assured that there was no cut and, as a matter of fact, even the allotted quantities have no been lifted by the project authorities.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the State Government's demand stipulating up the priorities for supply of cement to the various projects, it has not been sympathetically considered here at the Centre; and, if that is so, may I know whether this Government proposes to reconsider its decision and see that the allotments made for the irrigation projects in Andhra so far are revised and the proper quotas as previously allotted are revived?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The sympathy will have to be extended to all the States and the available cement will have to be distributed on an equitable basis. Therefore, I cannot extend any special sympathy to one State alone.

**Shri Balakrishnan:** May I know the quota of cement allotted to each State?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I cannot immediately give the figures with regard to each State.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** In view of the fact that there is shortage of cement in the country, may I know how many new factories are going to be licensed?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a wider question.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** In view of the fact that there is acute shortage of cement prevailing in the country, may I know whether Govrenment have considered the desirability of curtailing some of the export quotas of cement?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is not much of export of cement now.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether it is a fact that excellent materials for the manufacture of cement like limestone and coal are available in plenty in Andhra Pradesh and, if so, what steps Government are taking for the fuller utilisation of these materials for the manufacture of cement?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We have licensed some new cement projects for Andhra Pradesh and we hope that they would be implemented expeditiously.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह कट इसलिये किया गया है कि हमारे सीमेंट के प्रोडक्शन में कमी आ गई है ? यदि हां तो किस लिये ?

**श्री प्र० चं० सेठी** : सीमेंट के उत्पादन में कमी उसकी मांग के हिसाब से है, और इसलिये २५ फी सदी की कटौती की गई थी। लेकिन उस कटौती में से कुछ रेस्टोर की गई है।

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** May I know the total shortage of cement due to the national emergency? Since the public is facing great difficulty in this matter, may I know whether Government are taking any steps to meet the requirements of the country?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** The effective demand during 1961-62 was estimated to be 9.25 million tons while the production was about 8.28 million tons due to the emergency also we are feeling the shortage.

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** What steps are the Government taking to meet the shortage?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** We are expediting the implementation of projects.

### Co-ordination of Civil and Defence Production

*725. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Economic and Defence Co-ordination** be pleased to refer to part 'B' item (2) of the appendix attached to the Presidential Order dated the 15th November, 1962 and state:

(a) the other subjects which have been assigned to him during the last six months; and

(b) the improvements that have been effected in the sphere of co-ordination of civil and defence production and supplies during this period?

**The Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the library, see No.* LT-1072/63.]

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister, while speaking to the meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power gave expression to disappointment and distress which indicated that he was entirely dissatisfied with the way in which the work was proceeding including in his own Ministry. May I know if this impression of mine is correct? If so, what are the difficulties which the hon. Minister has encountered? Has he discussed them with the Prime Minister and tried to solve them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it possible to give all the answer for one question? The question is: what are the difficulties encountered by him? He might have experienced so many difficulties.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I have just given the context of the question also. It appears that the Minister is experiencing difficulties in the discharge of his job in respect of other Ministries as well as his own. What are the difficulties? How is he trying to get over them?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, you were right in commenting that the orbit is very big. The very fact that I was able to mention that the projects which are undertaken by Government are not speedily executed was known to me merely because of this co-ordina-

tion unit where we get certain statistics of public sector projects and their working and, I suppose, to the extent that we have been able to tell the various Ministries and the public sector project managements of these difficulties we have served the purpose.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know if after working all these months the hon. Minister has come to a conclusion that certain radical changes are necessary if there is to be improvement and, if so, whether he has made any recommendation in that respect?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** If there is any scrutiny into the working of the apparatus of Government in an economy like ours, which is expanding continuously and where considerable strain has been imposed by defence requirements, it certainly reveals gaps and these gaps are being continuously pointed out, not only to the Prime Minister but also the various Ministries.

**Shri Tyagi:** As the Ministry acts as the go-between so far as the civil and the Defence Ministry . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** That word that is used for him should be used.

**Shri Tyagi:** I am sorry, Sir; but my knowledge of English is so poor. However, will it do if I say "acts as an intermediary"?

**Mr. Speaker:** The word 'co-ordination' is there for him. Why should he not use that word?

**Shri Tyagi:** Can I say, "As the Ministry acts as the co-ordinator"?

**Mr. Speaker:** We have very often seen the hon. Member coining new words.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** That is Tyagi English.

**Shri Tyagi:** Has the hon. Minister been able to make a survey of the industries in the private sector with a view to find out as to which of the industries have a possible potential to help defence production? Has any such survey been made all over India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Of the overall needs of defence production I have got only a general picture. The specific needs have got to be indicated to me by the Defence Ministry. In fact, for ten different items they have indicated to my Ministry that there should be created excess capacity. That matter is being looked into. Where a specific request comes from the Defence Ministry for development of capacity in the private sector in any direction, the matter is looked into.

**Shri Tyagi:** I wanted to know if a complete survey of potentiality in India has been made.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** No, Sir; it is not possible to undertake that task because I do not know where it will begin and where it will end. To the extent that demands are made from time to time by the Defence Ministry we are endeavouring to find out the capacities that exist in the country, the balancing equipment that will have to be provided for increase of that capacity and make it adequately serve and also ask for increase in their technical services for that purpose. There have been ten different items which have been indicated to the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination and the matter is being looked into.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What is the level at which other ministries are consulted and how many times has the hon. Minister consulted these ministries with whom he is trying to co-ordinate his work?

**Mr. Speaker:** The first part of the question might be answered, not the second.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The machinery for the purpose of consultation happens to be three committees, two Secretaries' Committees,—the Production Committee and the Services Committee and a Special Cabinet Committee for the purpose of consultation between the Defence Ministry

and the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. Most of the items and subjects that arise from time to time are considered in these committees and, naturally, information is passed on to me as what work has been done in these committees.

**Shri Daji:** The hon. Minister has been at this work for about a year. I would like to know whether he can point out any significant change of omission or commission as a result of the working of the Department in his own Department, in the general administration or in any other department which can be claimed as a result of his advice, work or suggestion.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Identifying of problems is not easy..... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** I wonder whether such questions should be put in this form and whether we can arrive at any conclusion in such circumstances.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The hon. Minister cannot be a judge of his own cause.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is also right. Such questions do not lead us anywhere. If really hon. Members desire that they ought to have some discussion on the Ministry, that would be a different thing altogether.

**Shri Daji:** I would put it differently.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The information supplied in answer to these questions will lead to a proper discussion of the Demands of this Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no; during the Question Hour we cannot have such enlarged and detailed discussion.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I ask a question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow any further questions. If hon. Members desire that the answer is not adequate and they want further discussion on it, they have other remedies.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** We are not desirous of further discussion.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** On the basis of.... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not allowing any further questions. Shri Maheswar Naik.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** Question No. 726.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is our misfortune that we could not have the hon. Minister to answer a question at all. It is for the first time that he is on the anvil.... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Of course, he can ask for a discussion and if the notice is in order, certainly I will allow it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I do not want a discussion. But in the Question Hour there are certain things which have got to be elicited.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, there are. But the hon. Members must realise I have given ten minutes to this Question. Then the estimates of the Ministry are also coming up, I suppose. They will have an opportunity there. I will give them an hour more when the allotment for that Ministry is taken up.

Shri Maheswar Naik.

**Shri Daji:** Without any material we will not be able to discuss it properly.

**Mr. Speaker:** You find the material from somewhere else.

Shri Maheswar Naik.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** No report has come from that Ministry. And we do not even get replies to questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there no report of the Ministry?

**The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri Hath):** It has been circulated.

**Mr. Speaker:** The report has been supplied.

**Shri Tyagi:** A small report has been given.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** If you read that report, you will find that there is no information available.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing. That should be taken up at that moment.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** If you had permitted one question, it would have clarified many things. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question. Shri Maheswar Naik.

**Cotton Consumption by Mills**

*726. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of cotton by the mill industry has recorded a sharp decline in recent months;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). There are minor fluctuations of small reduction or small increase in consumption of cotton as per the production from month to month of the cotton textile industry of India.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether it is a fact that the stocks held by the textile mills have considerably gone down and that has resulted in a sort of slump in the cotton market?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is no slump in the cotton market. But after the aggression, as the House is fully aware, there was a little set back in the consumption of cotton textiles, like other commodities. To that extent, for a few months the off-take of consumption of cotton was less. Again it is picking up. The normal production is continuing.

**Shri Meheswar Naik:** May I know whether it is a fact that the textile mills are according preferential consideration for imported cotton over the indigenous supplies?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I can tell the figures for the information of the honourable House that as against 24 lakh bales in the first five months of 1961-62, we consumed 23,40,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1962-63 and maybe in a few months we will catch up and even increase it.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब मिल वाले रुई का कपड़ा बना ही रहे हैं तो क्यों रुई का दाम गिर गया ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह** : कहां गिर गया है, वह तो आसमान पर जा रहा है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : पहले गिर गया था ।

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If the hon. Member checks up the spot price of cotton, as also the forward contracts, he will find that the jarilla variety pierces the ceiling.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know by what time we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency so far as the production of cotton is concerned in this country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Not in the foreseeable future because the consumption of cotton in this country, being a tropical country, increases and the production is not correspondingly catching up.

**श्री कछवाय** : क्या गये साल में कपड़ा मिलों में कपड़े का उत्पादन कम हुआ ? यदि हां, तो कितना ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह** : मैंने बताया कि ४६४.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर आर्डर ।

**Shri Daji:** About a month back, the Minister had stated that the Government was aware of the fact that the textile mills were deliberately slow in lifting the cotton stocks. There were various troubles for the growers and other persons in the market. Has that difficulty been completely ended? Have the Government taken any steps towards this end?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Which difficulties? There was none.

**Shri Daji:** The difficulty was that the textile mills were slow in lifting the cotton stocks deliberately and you had promised that some steps would be taken in this direction: the Government is watching the situation. Has the Government taken any steps to see that this difficulty is ended?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Member makes an assumption from me which itself is incorrect. The Government never held that there was deliberately less off-take. In the first few months, in October-November, after the aggression, there was less off-take of cotton. Therefore, there was a litle slackness in the production of cotton and also cloth. Since then it has already picked up as I have already mentioned.

**आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ व्यापार**

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*७२८. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी आस्ट्रेलिया से एक सद्भावना मंडल अभी हाल में ही भारत आया था तथा उसने भारत और आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के कुछ प्रस्ताव रखे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने किन वस्तुओं के आदान-प्रदान का प्रस्ताव किया था तथा उसका क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A Goodwill Trade and Development Mission paid a visit to India by the courtesy of Air India in their second jet inaugural flight from Perth to Bombay and stayed in India from the 8th to 12th March, 1963. During the delegation's unofficial visit to Delhi, some informal discussions were held on matters pertaining to trade between India and Western Australia.

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** [(क) और (ख). एक सद्भावना व्यापार तथा विकास शिष्टमंडल एयर इंडिया की दूसरी जेट उद्घाटन उड़ान द्वारा पर्थ से बम्बई आया था और ८ से १२ मार्च, १९६३ तक भारत में रहा । इस शिष्टमंडल द्वारा की गई दिल्ली की गैर सरकारी यात्रा के अवसर पर भारत और पश्चिमी आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच व्यापार संबंधी मामलों पर कुछ अनौपचारिक बातचीत की गई थी ।]

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मुख्य रूप से किन वस्तुओं के ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के संबंध में आस्ट्रेलिया के डेलीगेशन से बातचीत हुई है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** आस्ट्रेलिया वाले यह चाहते थे कि हम ज्यादा उन का वूल लें, प्रौसेस करें और दुनिया के बाजारों में वह तैयार किया हुआ माल बेचा जाय जबकि हम चाहते थे कि यहां से वे इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्टस ले लें और टेक्सटाईल गुडस और ज्यादा लें । हम आशा रखते हैं कि उसका कुछ परिणाम निकलेगा ।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** इस संबंध में क्या यह भी सही है कि इस ऐक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट के व्यापार को कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथों में सौंपने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** सारा व्यापार ही निजी तौर का है । सरकार व्यापार नहीं

करती क्योंकि यह मल्टीलैट्रल ट्रेडिंग कंट्री है और पार्टनर हैं ।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** As a result of these talks, is there likely to be any improvement in the export of our jute sacking to Australia which has shown a decline recently?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I would not be able to say that it will be as a result of this. The hon. House is aware, we have sold 4 million kg. of tea during the year 1962-63 as a result of the previous delegation headed by Sh. Bam. Every such talk is likely to be of some assistance.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तरह के व्यापार में हिन्दुस्तान और आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच में कितने रुपये का व्यापार होगा और क्या इंडिया को इस व्यापार से फायदा होगा, यदि हां, तो कितना होगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** काफी बड़ा व्यापार है । हमारा उनके साथ व्यापार जो है वह कोई १५ करोड़ रुपये का तो इम्पोर्ट है और कोई २१ करोड़ का ऐक्सपोर्ट है । कोई २ करोड़ का इधर या उधर चलता है ।

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** May I know whether any discussion has taken place about the woollen industry to be set up on a small scale in India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is quite a different thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has nothing to do with this.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** What are the important articles which are exported from here and which are imported from Australia?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I indicated...

**Mr. Speaker:** Just now.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether the Delegation of our Tea Board visited Australia and if so what was the finding regarding increment to our tea exports to that country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I had occasion to circulate the report of the Chairman of the Tea Board. There are very good indications that as a result of the visit of the delegation, our sale of tea has already gone up and is likely to go up more.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** Apart from the delegation which visited Australia under the auspices of the Tea Board, may I knew whether the Government of India propose any delegation to be sent or devise any other means by which the possibility of further expansion of our trade with Australia might be explored?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The question is quite long. As far as tea is concerned, I have already indicated that the trends are very very promising. We do look upon Australia as a big trading partner because of the geographical context that we have with Australia and we hope to develop further.

### Trade with Japan

*729. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian's balance of trade with Japan was unfavourable in the half year ended December, 1962;

(b) if so, to what extent, and what were the corresponding figures relating to the preceding three half-yearly periods; and

(c) the steps being taken to make balance of trade with Japan more favourable?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The figures for India's

balance of trade with Japan are as under:

(Rs. crores)

| | Imports | Exports and re-exports |
|---|---|---|
| April-September, 1961 . | 36 | 22 |
| October '61-March, 1962 | 23 | 18 |
| April-September, 1962. . | 28 | 15 |
| October '62-January, 1963 | 23 | 10 |

On the whole an adverse balance of Rs. 13 crores has persisted in the last several years. The recent recession in the iron and steel industry and textile industry in Japan led to virtual suspension of import of iron and steel scrap and pig iron and reduced the quantity of import of raw cotton and waste affecting exports from India of such items to that country. Possibilities of increasing overall exports to Japan are receiving attention, particularly with respect to iron ore.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether there is any proposal for reviewing the existing trade agreement with Japan and, if so, on what lines?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Broadly speaking, with multilateral trade countries, we do not have trade agreements as such. There are trade talks and trade protocols. These are taken item by item as well as delegation by delegation.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether textile is one major item of import from Japan and if it is a fact, whether the Government is going to ban imports of such items which are indigenously produced in sufficient quantities?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is not with respect to this particular country, but that is a general policy. We never imported textiles from Japan but only textile machinery which has no indigenous angle.

**Shri Hem Raj:** May I know whether *kuth* roots were being exported to China for being used there as medicines by the Buddhists there, and if so, whether any enquiries have been made to see whether these *kuth* roots could be exported to Japan which is also a Buddhist country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** About *kuth* roots I had a talk with the hon. Member the other day. The *kuth* roots are being exported probably to China for their medicinal work. No other country uses these alkaloids very much. We are, therefore, trying to locate new markets.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** The hon. Minister has stated just now that iron ore is an important commodity that is being exported to Japan. What steps are Government taking to streamline the administration, so far as the issue of mining leases to the various mine-owners in this country to step up production, so that we may meet the demands of Japan?

**Mr. Speaker:** Supplementary questions should not be argumentative, so long-winded, and laboured.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The point about iron ore is that there is no hold-up in the issue of mining leases. Our own production today which we can presently give as well as increase is tremendous. As a matter of fact, the question is one of locating markets. Japan is our principal buyer. Every effort is being made and all attention is being paid to this matter. Only the day before yesterday, a high-powered delegation which was here for eleven days left for Tokyo after very fruitful discussions, and further discussion will now take place in Tokyo.

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि जापान ज्यादा रुई या आयरन ओर ले ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो उन्होंने बतला दिया है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** गत वर्ष की वाणिज्य व उद्योग मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से प्रतीत होता है कि भारत को २ अरब ३७ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा व्यापार में हुआ है, निर्यात थोड़ा हुआ और आयात अधिक हुआ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस आयात के बदले सोना देती है या और कुछ देती है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** स्वामी जी ने यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है । २३५ करोड़ रुपये का ऐडवर्स बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड है । अब उनको स्वयं मुकाबला करना चाहिये कि पहले यह २८६ करोड़ था इसलिये जाहिर है कि ऐडवर्स बैलेंस घटा है क्योंकि ऐक्सपोर्ट कुछ बढ़ा है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैंने जो रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि ६ अरब और ८२ करोड़ रुपये का आयात हुआ और ४ अरब और ४५ करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ तो उसके आधार पर जो भी घाटा रहा है उसके लिये आप स्वर्ण देते हैं या क्या देते हैं, प्रश्न इतना ही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह जापान से है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** जापान का नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया का ले लिया है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस व्यापार में कितना बार्टर बेसिस पर है और कितना फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज से है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** जापान के साथ आयरन ओर में थोड़ा सा बार्टर करते हैं और कुछ व्हीट ग्राम में बार्टर करते हैं । बाकी की फी फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज इनक्रेडिट के साथ है ।

**Trade agreement with Soviet Union**

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*730. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
**Shri Mohammad Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations for expansion of trade and a long-term agreement between India and the Soviet Union were held in the third week of March, 1963; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Discussions have taken place for the last three weeks with a team of officials of Soviet Union led by Mr. V. B. Spandaryan, Chief of the Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, for conclusion of a five-year trade agreement between India and the Soviet Union. The Trade Agreement is proposed to be signed in Moscow in early June. As a result of these discussions it is expected that the trade between the two countries will more than double in the next three years.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the quantum of trade with the Soviet Union last year, and how this trade was paid for by us and by the Soviet Union?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Taking the last part of the question first, it is a balanced trade, and it is, therefore, called the rupee agreement. The increase was from about Rs. 32 crores to Rs. 50 crores each way last year, and it is proposed to make it Rs. 100 crores each way in the next three years.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the items or articles for trade under discussion, and whether opium is also one of them?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Opium is one of them. It has come in the papers,

43 per cent is manufactured articles, and 57 per cent is primary raw materials and agricultural products.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** आज के अखबार से पता चलता है कि मंत्री जी मास्को जाकर एग्रीमेंट पर दस्तखत करेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां से जूट का सामान कितना जायगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** बहुत जायगा—कोई २२ से २७ करोड़ का ।

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is the anticipated increase in our trade with the Soviet Union based on our traditional items of trade or are new items being included? If the latter, what are they?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are constantly endeavouring with the full co-operation of the Soviet organisation to include new items. As a matter of fact, in the new protocol we are drawing up, we are proposing to stipulate that there shall be an effort on both sides to include 10 per cent of the overall trade in new items every year.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know if the figures of trade either way given by the Minister are exclusive or inclusive of the defence items purchased from Soviet Russia?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It will not be in the public interest to disclose that.

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** क्या अखबारों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि सोवियत यूनियन को यहां से ओपियम भेजी जायगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसका जवाब दे दिया है । आपने शायद सुना नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य, श्री डी० सी० शर्मा, पर ओपियम का असर हुआ था और उन्होंने उसके बारे में पूछ लिया था ।

**Barter deal with Czechoslovakia**

*731. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent arrangement has been made with Czechoslovakia for the export of manganese ore to that country on a barter basis in exchange of the supply of machinery to Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether this supply of manganese ore would be made through the State Trading Corporation;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to buy this commodity from the open market or whether any contract has been given to any manganese firms for the purpose; and

(d) if the reply to above be in the affirmative, the name of the firm or firms?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it not a fact that the supply of machinery to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on barter arrangement was under the consideration of Government for the last two years and only last month there was an application forwarded by the Mines and Fuel Ministry to the Commerce Ministry to consider such cases including the case of Serajuddin and Co.?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As the firm was under a cloud, we have refused the barter.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it a fact that amongst the goods worth about Rs. 17 crores exported during the last year under barter arrangement, manganese ore was a commodity? If so, is it a fact that Serajuddin and Co. was one of the firms

which was given permit to export this commodity?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have already answered it. So far as this particular firm was concerned, the barter proposal had been turned down.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Here is the Report of the Ministry in which it is stated that under barter arrangement difficult-to-sell goods like manganese ore were exported to the tune of Rs. 17 crores odd. I wanted to know whether Serajuddin and Co. was one of the firms given permit to export manganese ore on a barter basis.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is what I was saying, that as far as the new contract was concerned, it was turned down. As regards the old contract, there are hundreds of firms. If the hon. Member is interested in a particular barter or particular firm, he might table a separate question.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is he in a position to tell whether this firm's application was at any time at all considered for this?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has answered, that this time it was not given.

**Shri Ranga:** He is generally well-informed. But here he does not seem to know.

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe every hon. Member inside the House.

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या यह फ़ैक्ट है कि जो व्यापारी मैंगानीस ओर को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उनके लाइसेन्स कैंसल कर दिये गये हैं ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** औरों के लाइसेन्स को क्यों कैंसल किया जायगा ? जिस जिस फ़र्म पर डाउट है, उस का लाइसेन्स कैंसल कर दिया गया है । हम तो एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ओर उस को एनकरेजमेंट देते हैं ।

### Training in the Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs

***732. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experts are being sent to U.S.S.R. for training in the manufacture of synthetic drugs;

(b) if so, the number likely to be sent; and

(c) the period of training in the U.S.S.R.?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. About 73 experts will be sent for training in two batches for a period of about 8 months in U.S.S.R.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** How is the selection made and what is the procedure adopted?

**Shri Kanungo:** It is by advertisement. A selection Committee consisting of some members of the board of directors interviews the candidates and selects them.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** What is the number of Soviet experts engaged in the construction there? Also, is the construction proceeding according to schedule?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, Sir. The construction work and the fabrication of machinery in USSR are proceeding according to schedule.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I hope these experts are expected to work in the four drug projects that we are going to have. I would like to know whether people are selected for working in the proposed phyto-chemical project also, the fate of which has been hanging in the air.

**Shri Kanungo:** These two batches are concerned with the synthetic project at Hyderabad.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** यह ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए जो लोग रुस भेजे जा रहे हैं,

उन पर कितना ख़र्च होगा और क्या यह ऐसा विषय है, जिस का ज्ञान उन को हिन्दुस्तान में प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता था और इसलिए वे रुस भेजे जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** यह जानकारी हिन्दुस्तान में प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। चूंकि यह कारख़ाना रुस के सहयोग से बनाया जा रहा है, इसलिए उन को रुस में ही तालीम लेनी चाहिए। ख़र्च के बारे में इस वक्त मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What would be the duration of the training, and may I know whether the cost would have to be incurred by the Government of India?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have said I have not got the calculation of the cost, but the training will spread according to the nature of the duties to be performed, from six months to one year.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is the hon. Minister aware that the USSR Ambassador indicated the other day that in our projects the main weakness is the training of the personnel? May I know whether full care has been taken in this matter? What is the entire programme for training, and how is it to be prosecuted?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have no information about the comments of the Ambassador of the USSR, but as far as the training of these men for this particular project is concerned, it has been done in consultation with the USSR organisation which is looking after this project and acting as consultants, and their programme has been minutely worked out.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** May I know how far Government considers that such open comments in public about our economic programmes, their failures and other things, are justified by foreign diplomats—Ambassadors and others?

**Shri Kanungo:** As I have said, I am not aware of the comments that Shri Mathur mentioned.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether the selected candidates have a good knowledge or will be asked to have a good knowledge of the Russian language, and also whether they will get a good background of the manufacturing process before training in Russia?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes. They are going through a course of orientation-cum-language at Hindustan Antibiotics, where the language is being given due preference.

**Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know when this factory at Hyderabad will start production?

**Shri Kanungo:** Expected about 1966.

**Trade Advisory Board for Delhi**

*723. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Trade Advisory Board has been set up for the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, its purposes?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The Government of India has appointed no such Board, but on enquiry from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, we learn that on 13th March they have appointed a local Advisory Board on Trade. They have not yet met.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know the purpose of setting up this Board?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They have a lot of problems of distribution of coal, sugar, kerosene and the like.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** If that be the purpose, the words used are misleading. May I ask whether this Board will handle such of the commodities in which paucity is being felt in Delhi at the moment?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is more or less a civil supplies committee. They

are even going to alter the name perhaps.

**Graduate Course in Tea**

*734. { Shri A. V. Raghavan: / Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the introduction of a graduate course in tea at the Assam Agricultural College;

(b) the contribution of the Tea Board for this scheme;

(c) the duration of the course and the method of selection; and

(d) when the course will commence?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal is to introduce an integrated B.Sc. Degree Course in Agriculture in the Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat, with prevision for specialisation in Tea and vegetative propagation.

(b) Non-recurring expenditure; Rs. 3,70,000.

Recurring: Rs. 30,500 per annum.

(c) Four years course. Though the details have not been finalised it is tentatively proposed that the Selection Board to be constituted by the Assam Government will associate the representatives of the Tea Board and the tea industry. The selections will be on all-India basis. Government also proposes to institute similar courses for other such crops.

(d) The course is expected to commence from the ensuing academic year.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** May I know the minimum qualification for admission to this course and whether students from the tea-growing areas will be given preference?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The latter part of the question is correct: they will be given first preference. We do not have tea specialists as far as the agricultural part of it is concerned.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** What is the number of students that will be admitted next year?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Tentatively, it is 20. It may be increased if the demand is more.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if it is a fact that the Government of Assam has approached the Central Government with a proposal to upgrade this agricultural college at Jorhat to an Agricultural University and, if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government to that proposal?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That will fall within the purview of the Education Ministry. We are more concerned with plantation, technology and agriculture, which we are trying to implement.

**Shri Kunhan:** May I know whether there is any proposal to extend this course to any other tea-growing State like Kerala?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Both Kerala and Madras are under consideration.

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस में जो एडमिशन होगी, वह आल इंडिया बेसिस पर होगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आसाम के इस कृषि विद्यालय में जो ग्रजुएट कोर्स चालू किया जा रहा है, इस में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों की क्या संख्या होगी, उनको कितने परसेंट जगह मिलेंगी ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** पंजाब के जितने भी दोस्त आना चाहेंगे उन सब को लिया जायेगा बशर्ते कि व ठीक क्वालिफिकेशन वाले हों ।

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it the intention of the Government to restrict the employment in the tea gardens to the people coming out of

this college only, because that is likely to follow, and, if it is not the intention, what corrective measures do the Government propose to take in this regard?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is for specialisation at a high level. The question of employment does not arise in this. The employment of labour in tea gardens is a thing which is preponderantly based on local conditions. It will be confined to technical people, but preference will be given to those who are specialists rather than non-specialists.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** In view of the fact that there are many thousands of small growers of tea in our country, may I know whether this graduate course in tea will benefit these small growers also?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is a very good suggestion. As I said earlier, we are going to do it in Madras also.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know whether tea-tasting will also be one of the subjects taught in this course?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As I said, this is in regard to agriculture. But in regard to tea-tasting, we have world-known Indian specialists in India.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** जो लोग टी गार्डन्ज में काम करते हैं, जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन के बच्चों को क्या इस में आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** वह तो है ही ।

**श्री हेमराज :** यह ग्रजुएट कोर्स टी का जो है, उसका प्रेक्टीकल शिक्षा के लिए टोकलाई टी एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेशन से क्या ताल्लुक होगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** रिसर्च का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वहां इसका कोआर्डिनेशन होगा । जैसा सदन को पता है, एक बहुत बड़ी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन खोली जा रही है जो टी में फंडेमेंटल रिसर्च करेगी और टोकलाई को शायद उस में मर्ज कर दिया जायेगा ।

**Credit Facilities to Foreign Countries by S.T.C.**

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*735. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**
**Shri B. K. Das:**
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation are allowing credit facilities to certain countries to overcome their rupee payment difficulty;

(b) if so, the names of the countries enjoying the facility; and

(c) the total amount of credit advanced so far by exporting iron ore to those countries?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Switzerland only at present.

(c) The total amount advanced by State Trading Corporation for iron ore export was Rs. 302.70 lakhs, and it has all been repaid.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the quantity of iron ore that is exported has increased since these credit facilities were given?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is for the export of iron ore that a sum of Rs 302.70 lakhs was given.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I want to know whether the export has increased and, if so, to what extent, since these credit facilities have been allowed.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If the credits were not there, this export would not have taken place. But, if the hon. Member wants to know about the

export finance for iron ore, we have awarded a package credit for it.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether any interest will be charged for these credits?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** All these credits are with interest.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The hon. Minister, in reply to part (b) of the question, had said that this arrangement is only with Switzerland. May I know which are the other countries that are being considered in this respect?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as our main buyer, Japan, is concerned, the trade is on a long-term protocol basis, and we are continuing to increase the period even to ten years. Regarding rupee-payment countries, it is on a bilateral balance of trade basis. It was only for the first time that in a multilateral country this credit was advanced, and it has been fulfilled. It would be extended to new contracts if they came up.

**Shri B. K. Das:** What is the position of trade balance with Switzerland?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That would not arise from this. It is a very wide question.

### Jute Industry

*736. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Industry in the country is facing a serious crisis in the face of tough competition from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the main difficulties encountered by the industry and the measures being taken by Government to eliminate the same?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It is true that the Indian jute industry has to face competition from Pakistan in foreign countries. The competion is confined mostly to sacking goods where Pakistan has some price advantage in view of the availability of cheap raw material and also of the operation of the Export Bonus Scheme. This has, however, not caused any crisis in the Indian jute industry and exports of jute goods from India in 1962 amounted to 963,700 metric tons which was a record performance since 1948.

In order to improve the competitive position of the Indian jute industry measures have been taken to (a) attain self-sufficiency in raw material requirements, (b) maintain stable conditions in the jute market, (c) modernise the spinning and preparatory machinery in jute mills for which loan assistance has been rendered.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that it will be difficult to achieve the original target laid down in the third Plan and, if so, to what extent?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The present forecast is that this industry will exceed the target. As far as the jute industry is concerned, the target was 9 lakh tons, and it may be more than a million tons now.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Is it due to the competition from Pakistan that we will not be able to achieve the target?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The competition from Pakistan is fierce, and the price and other regulations there are also non-existent. But even so we have to carry on our trade and to the extent we can get their co-operation we are trying to secure it.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether it is a fact that on account of the inferior quality of Indian jute our mills are in an unfavourable condition compared to those in Pakistan; if so, may I know what

steps Government have taken to improve the quality of jute?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is true that we are having a lot of inferior grade jute. But the Food and Agriculture Ministry, only yesterday, were telling us that they are taking many steps to grade the jute, improve the seed and try to give an additional incentive in price so that the growers are further encouraged to grow better jute.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know what steps have been taken to maintain stable conditions in the jute market and to modernise the spinning machinery in jute mills?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as modernisation is concerned, 85 per cent of the Indian jute mills are now completely modernised due to the loans and various other forms of assistance advanced by us. On the loomage sector, now we are trying to modernise. 50 per cent of it have been modernised and the other 50 per cent will be modernised during the Third Five Year Plan. But we are also taking care to see that there is diversification and expansion of this industry to sell higher priced goods rather than lower priced goods. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I want to know whether any new minimum operational price has been fixed for raw jute for the forthcoming season; if so, what is it and may I know when it will be announced?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Sir, on Monday next I propose to announce it.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Taking into consideration the greater per-acre production in Pakistan, may I know what steps our Government proposes to adopt here to produce more jute per acre?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैं ने बताया है कि ३५ परसेंट कम प्राडक्टिविटी पर एकड़ है और उस को सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

**Confectionery Exports**

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*737 { **Shri D. C. Sharma;** **Shri Maheswar Naik;** **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in confectionery exports during the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Confectionery Manufacturers' Association has asked Government to permit it to import machinery essential for the industry; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Exports of confectionery in the first ten months of 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 2·04 lakhs as against Rs. 77 thousand last year.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Import of machinery for replacement purposes but not for the expansion of the industry is allowed.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what are the items of confectionery that are exported and to what countries they are exported?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Though the amount is just nominal, there are about 15 countries to which these are exported. Most of it is lemon drops, jujubes, some biscuits and the like.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if tinned rasagullas are also exported?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Well, Sir, that is one item which does feature here, but the amount is only Rs. 80,000.

**Mr. Speaker:** What would be the effect of rasagullas after opium?

**Shri Bishwanath Roy**: May I know whether any steps are being taken to improve the quality of Indian confectionery so that we may be able to complete with the other confectionery producing countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah**: It is a very relevant question, Sir, and, therefore, we are calling a meeting of the Export Promotion Council on Confectionery next week, and we are going to tackle this question, because the sugar prices have spurted and we might get much better export.

**Shri Maheswar Naik**: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the contention of the industry that the machinery now in use in this industry is most out-dated and they want to replace it by import or something like that? May I know whether the Government is taking any action in that direction; if so, what is it?

**Shri Manubhai Shah**: Import of machinery is a low priority item as far as national priorities are concerned. Therefore, we have told the manufacturers that if they can earn through exports we shall allow them to use it for import of machinery for the purpose of modernisation.

**श्री कछवाय** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने रुपये की बाहर से मशीनरी मंगवाई जायेगी ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह** : जैसे जैसे लोगों की दरख्वास्तें आयेंगी, वैसे वैसे देखा जायेगा । वैसे मैं समझता हूं कि २५ से २७ लाख रुपये की मशीनरी की जरुरत होगी ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: May I know what kind of machinery is required by these confectioners and whether our country cannot produce it If we cannot produce it, may I know what efforts will be made to produce it here?

**Shri Manubhai Shah**: There is no doubt that we are not producing any machinery, but the volume of requirements in India for the wrapping machines, stamping machines and tabulating machines is so little that it is not worthwile to produce every type of machinery. Therefore, we have to import the latest modern machinery.

### Glass Factory at Hyderabad

***738. Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been issued to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the setting up of a Glass Factory at Hyderabad, with Hungarian collaboration;

(b) the terms of collaboration; and

(c) the estimated capacity of the Plant?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo)**: (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of a composite glass factory at Hyderabad with Hungarian collaboration has been considered by the Government. However, no licence has so far been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the purpose as the financing arrangements for the project and the views of the State Government whether they would like to pursue the project in the present emergency are still awaited. The terms of foreign collaboration are still to be submitted by the Corporation. These would, however, be considered only after the issue of an industrial licence to the Corporation. In case the scheme is finally approved, the capacity of the Plant would be about 27800 tons per annum for the different items.

**Shri Eswara Reddy**: It is mentioned in the statement that the views of the State Government are awaited. May I know when the proposal came from the State Government and the exact date on which this Government have

asked for the views of the State Government?

**Shri Kanungo:** The discussions have been going on. The proposal was submitted by the Corporation, not by the Government, in 1962. The Planning Commission has asked whether the Government can fit it in the Third Plan or not. This information is awaited. The terms of the collaboration are also to be spelled out which they have not done.

**श्री अचल सिंह** : फिरोजाबाद में कांच का सामान बहुत काफी बनता है लेकिन उस के लिये मार्केट नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में यहां दूसरा प्लान्ट स्थापित करने की क्या जरुरत है ?

**श्री कानूनगो** : इस किस्म के कांच की बहुत मांग है । पहले आंध्र गवर्नमेंट के पास एक फैक्ट्री थी । उस की थोड़ी मैशीनरी भी मौजूद है, उस को कामयाब करने के लिये दूसरी मशीन लगाना है ।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether this Government propose to give any financial assistance to the Corporation which is going to set up this factory with Hungarian collaboration?

**Shri Kanungo:** That will be decided by the Planning Commission after consultation with the State Government.

**Shri Heda:** May I know the items of glass which this factory is going to produce with Hungarian collaboration?

**Shri Kanungo:** Four varieties of glass are supposed to be made here—sheet glass, glass bottles, shells and crystal glass. The advantage for Andhra is that they have got a factory where they have certain machineries. With the additional machinery it may be possible to produce more varieties. Also, there will be increasing demand for these products in the near future because the industry is developing.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** What is the total target of production of this factory and when will it start producing?

**Shri Kanungo:** The total production will be 27,800 tons per annum. Now it is in the idea stage. It has to work it out.

**Conversion of Iron Scrap into Pig Iron**

***739. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the iron scrap into pig iron as well as into steel in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, whether any separate factory will be started for this purpose; and

(c) whether this will be taken up during the Third Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) There is no proposal to undertake conversion of iron scrap into pig iron or steel in the public sector. Scrap is however used as an additive already at certain stages of iron and steel production in the public sector steel plants.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** In view of the fact that large quantities of scrap are exported outside, what steps are the Government taking to stop these exports and utilize all the scrap in the iron and steel plants?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** In the private sector a few have come forward to utilise the scrap and their proposals have been sanctioned.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** What is the total percentage of iron scrap now utilized by the steel projects?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not have the figures with me here.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know if the hon. Minister is aware

that there is a lot of profiteering and blackmarketing going on in the retail trade of scrap and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what steps Government are taking to control it?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Only recently a committee was appointed togo into this question. It was on the basis of the recommendation of this committee that we have de-controlled scrap. Therefore, the question of blackmarketing does not arise.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of pig iron in the country and, if so, what steps do Government propose to take to step up its production?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have already given an answer to this question.

**Shri R. S. Pande:** Taking into consideration the shortage of pig iron in the country, may I know whether Government propose to put up any factory in Madhya Pradesh, because iron ore is available there in plenty?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This question is about the utilisation of scrap for conversion into pig iron. Regarding the production of pig iron, I have answered a question today where the details are given.

**Industrial Units**

***740. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the follow-up actions taken by the Development Wing of his Ministry after the licences for setting up of industrial units are issued;

(b) how long after the licence is granted to promoters are to complete the setting up of the Unit; and

(c) how long after its issue the licence lapses if the unit is not set up?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1073/63].

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** It is said in the statement that a licensee is generally required to implement the licence within one year of the grant of licence, but we know that many licensees are not implementing the licences within one year. For instance, a licence for a fertiliser factory at Kothagudium was given two or three years ago but nothing has come up there. May I know the reasons for this lapse?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am not aware of the particular plant, but in certain cases it is not the fault of the licensees because sometimes it happens that the machinery is not available or the exchange is not available. Those are factors which are beyond the control of the licensee. As I have said in the statement, we review it from time to time and if we find that the licensee has not taken steps which he ought to have taken and which he could have taken, the licence is revoked.

**Shri Daji:** Will the hon. Minister inform us as to how many licences were cancelled during the last one year and what factories they pertained to?

**Shri Kanungo:** That figure was given in answer to another question. However—I am speaking from memory—it will be more than 400.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether it is a fact that certain units licensed are not able to go into production because the essentiality certificates granted by the State Governments are not always honoured by the Union Government?

**Shri Kanungo:** This is with reference to scheduled industries which are governed by the Industries Regulation Act. The essentiality certificate which the hon. Member is mentioning refers only to small industries.

**Shri Ranga:** What steps are generally being taken in order to help these people to whom licences have been given to fulfil their mission of

establishing these industrial enterprises? May I take it that Government gives them every possible assistance when its assistance is sought?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, Sir; that is mentioned in the statement.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know if the Government is aware of the grievance expressed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry that met in Delhi the other day, namely, that it takes at least 62 weeks for an applicant for a licence to know whether the licence is to be issued or not?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am not aware of the exact statement of any body; but it does happen sometimes that it is delayed. Mostly, it is due to the original application not disclosing the full data which is required.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** In the context of this general complaint regarding delays I find from the answer that the Development Wing has been transferred from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to another Ministry. What is the justification for this transfer and what precautions have been taken to see that this divided responsibility and divided authority will not lead to further delays?

**Shri Kanungo:** It is not a question of dividing the responsibility at all. Now it has been streamlined more because this particular organisation is going to function as a service organisation for all ministries.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की दिक्कत से बड़ी फ़ैक्ट्री लगाने का काम नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह जूट और इस जैसी छोटी फ़ैक्ट्रीज को लगाने को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है छोटी जूट मिल नहीं हो सकती है, उस में नफ़ा नहीं होगा ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** उस में तीन या चार लाख का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज लगता है ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know if there are a number of complaints from the licensees and whether the administrative delays have been the reason for not starting of production in time?

**Shri Kanungo:** We do not keep statistics of that because it varies from product to product and from plant to plant.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

**Re: Q. 723**

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** Sir, may I request that Question No. 723 be taken up. Though the questioner is absent, it is a very important question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The time is up. But if the hon. Minister wants to answer it, I can allow it.

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Yes, Sir; I can answer it.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not that he can answer it. If there is time, certainly the hon. Minister has a right to ask for an answer to that question; but if the time is over, then if the hon. Minister thinks that it is of sufficient importance and that it should be answered, the hon. Minister might answer it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is a routine question; I do not think, it requires an oral answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, I cannot take it up. The Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Production of Pig Iron

*723. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding the steps to increase the production of pig iron in the existing steel plants; and

(b) the Government's plan in this regard?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir, not yet.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited have been asked to prepare, in consultation with the National Metallurgical Laboratory, reports on the setting up of small furnaces using nut coke at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. They have also been asked to prepare a project report for the installation of a large sixth blast furnace at Bhilai.

### Commercial Publicity

*724. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the official note prepared for the Board of Trade indicating that the entire approach to commercial publicity is *ad hoc* and half-hearted and that publicity techniques are out of date and that no market studies are carried out and that nothing is published in foreign languages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of strengthening commercial publicity for export promotion is receiving close attention of the Ministry. As a first step, a new Journal entitled "Foreign Trade of India" for publicity abroad has been instituted. It has also been decided to start four new series of publications, viz. (i) publicity pamphlets on major industries and export products; (ii) publicity folders oriented to specific requirements of individual markets; (iii) information pamphlets for use of exporters on export commodities as well as on subjects like marketing techniques, standardization, quality control, trade regulations abroad, etc.; and (iv) a weekly bulletin for circulation to Indian Missions abroad. Arrangements are also being made for increasing the supply of commercial documentary films to Indian Missions abroad for publicity. In addition, schemes are being drawn up to intensify press publicity, public relations activities and advertisement of Indian products through various media.

### Pig Iron Factory at Barabil

*727. **Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made between the Kalinga Industries and a German Company to set up a middle-sized pig iron factory at Barabil (Orissa) with joint collaboration;

(b) what will be its capacity and how much electricity will be consumed by this factory; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on this project?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No financial collaboration is proposed. Only technical collaboration is envisaged, and the necessary agreements have yet to be received and approved by Government.

(b) 100,000 tonnes per annum. Power consumption will be about 5,000 KW. when complete.

(c) About Rs. 5 crores, with foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.18 crores.

### Beedi Export to Ceylon

**1459. Shri M. P. Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have banned the import of beedis from India;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign export earnings lost due to this ban; and

(c) whether Government intend to explore other foreign markets for beedis?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On an average, Ceylon has been importing from India beedis worth Rs. 50 lakhs per year.

(c) The Tobacco Export Promotion Council is siezed of the difficulties created by the ban imposed by Ceylon Government, efforts are being made by them to find alternative export markets for beedis as well as we are taking up the matter with the Ceylonese Government for reconsideration.

**Guar Seed**

**1460. Shri Tan Singh**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the industrial uses of Guar (Cluster bean) cultivated in the arid regions of north-western India;

(b) whether the potentialities of the end uses of the extracts obtained from the guar seed have been completely exhausted; and

(c) if not, the research to be undertaken?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo)**: (a) Guar gum of different grades derived from Guar (Cluster bean) is utilised in various industries such as paper manufacture, textile finishing and printing, yarn sizing, mining and drilling, explosives, canned foods, ice creams, frozen food, cheese, cosmetics, tooth pastes etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Further research is in progress to tap the potentialities of the use of guar based products.

**उत्तर प्रदेश से औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र**

१४६१. { **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
**श्री ज० ब० सिंह :**

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश से १९६२ और १९६३ में औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ख) कितने मामलों में लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं और कितने मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो)** : (क) १९६२ और १९६३ (२२ मार्च, १९६३ तक) में १९९ ।

(ख) १४ मामलों में लाइसेंस मंजूर किये जा चुके हैं तथा ७५ मामलों में अभी निर्णय होना बाकी है ।

**Allotment of Non-Ferrous Metals to Uttar Pradesh**

1462. { **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
**Shri J. B. Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of non-ferrous metals allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to increase the quota; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

**(Shri Kanungo):** (a) Allocations are given below:—

(Figures in Metric Tons)

| Year | Copper | Zinc | Aluminium | Lead | Tin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960-61 . | 2800 | 1800 | State-wise allocations were not made | 53 | |
| 1961-62 . | 2998 | 2900 | 267 | 50 | |
| **1962-63** | | | | | |
| April-Sept. '62. | 1302 | 1053 | 154 | 26 | |
| Oct. 62 to March '63 | 1264 | 947 | 206 | * | 40** |

* No allocation was asked for.
** Tin is being allocated only from October '62—March '63 period.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested for increase in allocations of copper and zinc.

(c) On account of the decision to impose a cut of 30% in the allotment of copper to the utensil manufacturing industry with a view to making it available for more essential purposes and the overall reduced availability of zinc, the request of the U.P. Government could not be complied with.

### Timber Shortage

**1463. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of 'fir' quality timber in the Capital;

(b) if so, its effect on the saw mill industry; and

(c) the reasons for the shortage?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Government is not aware of any acute shortage of 'fir' quality timber in the Capital.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Iron and Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

**1464. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: / Shri Eswara Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the further developments in regard to setting up of an Iron and Steel Plant of medium size in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the proposal?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) There is no proposal at present for setting up a steel plant of medium size in Andhra Pradesh. There is, however, a proposal for the setting up of a small pig iron plant.

(b) The pig iron plant will have a capacity of 100,000 tons and is expected to adopt the low shaft furnace technique. Further details are being worked out.

### Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh

**1465. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount of loan granted to Andhra

Pradesh during 1962-63 for the development of Small Scale Industries?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** The following amounts of loans have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63 for the development of Small Scale Industries:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (i) Small Scale Industries | 28·08 lakhs |
| (ii) Industrial Estates | 34·66 lakhs |
| TOTAL | 62·74 lakhs |

**Issue of Industrial Licences in Andhra Pradesh**

**1466. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of applications which were granted licences during the same period?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 70 (upto 25th March, 1963).

(b) 54 licences have been issued during 1962-63 (upto 25th March, 1963).

**Projects in Andhra Pradesh with Russian Aid**

**1467. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects, if any, set up in Andhra Pradesh with Russian help during the First, Second and Third Plan periods; and

(b) the nature of production and production capacity of each?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Prices of Cycle Tyres and Tubes**

**1468. Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the factory and ex-factory prices at present of cycle tyres and tubes in India, factory-wise;

(b) the market price of these tyres and tubes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no price control on the sale of these tyres and tubes and the price charged by the dealers is too high; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to reduce the high prices charged by the dealers?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1074/63].

**Shortage of Cycle Tyres and Tubes**

**1469. Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is a great shortage of cycle tyres and tubes in India;

(b) the annual requirement and the consumption of these tyres and tubes in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the factories, due to the poor production, have refused supply to the new dealers; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to help the new dealers to get some quotas and also make this Industry self-sufficient to meet the increasing demand of the public?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir; judging by production figures.

(b) The estimated requirements of cycle tyres and tubes in 1963 is about 12 million numbers each while the estimated production is 13 million numbers each.

(c) and (d). Owing to consumer preference for certain brands, manufacturers of those brands have not been able to supply all the requirements of new dealers since their production alone is not sufficient to meet the demand. Besides these manufacturers, however, there are 10 other licensed units which manufacture cycle tyres and tubes and the overall indigenous production is considered to be sufficient not only for meeting internal requirements but for some export as well. The question of licensing some more units against future demand is also under consideration.

**Retention Price of Steel**

1470. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow producers of steel a marginal increase in its retention price;

(b) whether this increase in the steel price will necessitate revising the Industrial and Engineering Projects already sanctioned in the Public Sector under the Third Plan; and

(c) whether it has been estimated by now as to what will be the total effect on projects by this price variation in the price of steel?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) The question of allowing an increase on the retention price of steel owing to the rise in railway freight and royalty on minerals, implementation of the Interim Wage Board Award, and incidence of the War Risks Insurance premia is at present under consideration.

(b) and (c). Increase in the retention price payable to the main producers of steel does not necessarily mean an increase in the sale price of steel to the public. The question whether when the retention price is increased, the sale price to the public should also be raised will be examined at the appropriate time, having regard to all relevant considerations.

**Paper Factory at Mansurpur, U.P.**

1471. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paper factory will be started at Mansurpur in Muzaffarnagar District in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total capital outlay thereof; and

(c) the type of paper proposed to be manufactured in this factory and what will be its total production?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) A licence has been issued for the setting up of a paper factory in Mansurpur.

(b) Rs. 719·15 lakhs.

(c) 21,000 tons per annum of writing, printing and wrapping papers.

**Industrial Cooperatives**

1472. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial cooperatives in India at the end of 1962-63 classified State-wise and industry-wise; and

(b) the number of industrial cooperatives contemplated at the completion of the Third Plan (State-wise and industry-wise)?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Data for the cooperative year 1962-63 would be available only after 30th June, 1963.

(b) All India targets for organization of industrial cooperatives during the Third Plan are now under discussion by the Second Working Group on Industrial Cooperatives.

**Applications for Industrial Licences**

**1473. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of applications for industrial licences from States and Union Territories (State and Territory-wise) during the first and second year of the Third Five Year Plan together with the number sanctioned, pending and rejected?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Khadi and Village Industries Board in Orissa**

**1474. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grant given to Khadi and Village Industries Board in Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the total production and disbursment of traditional khadi during the same eriod?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Rs. 7.84 lakhs.

(b) According to information so far available, 50,935 square metres of khadi valuing Rs. 124,360|- were produced in Orissa from April, 1962 to June, 1962.

**Ambar Charkhas in Orissa**

**1475. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Orissa during 1962-63;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas which were in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the aforesaid period?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 212 Ambar Charkhas were distributed in Orissa from April to December, 1962.

(b) It is roughly estimated that about half of the Ambar Charkhas distributed are in operation.

(c) 11,566 kilograms of yarn were produced from April to December, 1962.

**Licences for Textile Mills in Orissa**

**1476. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1962-63 for installation of Textile Mills in Orissa; and

(b) the capacity of spindles sanctioned for the Mills?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Five.

(b) 109,100.

**Cotton Yarn Prices**

**1477. Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rationalised structure of ceiling prices for cotton yarn has been worked out by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in consultation with the Textile Commissioner effective from February, 1963

(b) whether there is any increase or decrease in rates of yarn of various counts; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and In-**

dustry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ceilings of yarn of counts 40s and below have been revised upward, while those of most other varieties have been revised downward.

(c) There was scarcity in the supply of yarn of counts 40s and below required by the handloom sector owing to the unremunerative nature of the ceiling prices obtaining prior to revision; the revised prices are expected to induce larger production of these counts. The ceilings of most other counts were revised downward taking into account the market prices prevailing before revision.

**Manufacturing Unit for Insulating Paper**

1478. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a manufacturing unit for insulating paper for telecommunication and underground cables has been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, whether this unit will be put up with indigenous machineries; and

(c) when this unit will be set up?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Indigenous machinery will be utilised to the maximum extent possible.

(c) It would be premature at this stage to indicate when the project, if it is approved, will commence production. It normally takes about 3 years for a new paper mill to be established from the date of finalisation of all the preliminaries.

**Oil Circuit Breaker**

1479. { Shri Bishanchander Seth: / Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been able to produce a first oil circuit breaker;

(b) if so, whether this has passed the stringent British Standards Specifications tests; and

(c) how far this oil circuit breaker will help us in other manufactures?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir, in the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal a completely indigenous high tension oil circuit breaker has been manufactured.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will result in indigenous supplies of circuit breakers for distribution of electric energy to various consumers including industrial consumer.

**Documents of the Constituent Assembly**

1481. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the important published and unpublished documents of the Constituent Assembly have been duly recorded, classified and kept at one place;

(b) if so, where;

(c) whether they are available to Research Scholars in the field; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to preserve all the important papers and documents connected with the framing of the Constitution of India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):** (a) and (b). The Secretary of the Constituent Assembly had forwarded direct to the National Archives for permanent record certain documents of the Constituent

Assembly. Other relevant files of the Constituent Assembly which were forwarded to the Ministry of Law by the Constituent Assembly Secretariat, are kept in safe custody in the Ministry. The lists and the subject headings of these files and documents indicate the subjects dealt with in each of them.

(c) All these documents are made available to *bona fide Research* Scholars for reference in accordance with the rules governing such research.

(d) All the important documents and papers connected with the framing of the Constitution are in safe custody.

**Small Scale Industries in Union Territories**

1482. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the small scale industries established in Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur, Andamans, Laccadives, Himachal Pradesh and other territories since April, 1962; and

(b) the amount spent on them?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). No small scale industries as such have been established in the Union Territories of Laccadives, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar and Manipur since April, 1962.

As regards the small scale industries in the other territories, the information is given as under:—

| Territory | No. of SSI Established since April, 1962 | Amount given by Govt. to Union Territories as block loans for SSI. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| Pondicherry . | 19 | 55,000 |
| Tripura . . | 4 | 30,500 |
| Delhi . . | No authentic information is available. | 12, 00,000 |

Information regulating establishment of small scale industries in Himachal Pradesh and Nagar Heveli is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Company Law Administration**

1483. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers employed in Bombay to assist in the administration of Company Law;

(b) the number of cases they have investigated under the Company Law and how many of such investigations have led to prosecution; and

(c) whether the working of the Bagalkot Cement Company Limited has been investigated in any manner and if so, with what result?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Ten. This number includes officers employed both in the office of the Regional Director, Western Region, Department of Company Law Administration, and the office of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra.

(b) 515. Out of these, prosecutions were launched in 119 cases, resulting in conviction in 95 cases. Investigations under section 235 were also ordered in three cases, which led to prosecutions in 36 cases, with convictions in 33 cases. These figures of prosecutions are in addition to 2402 other cases of prosecutions for various defaults under the Companies Act.

(c) The complaints, including the alleged misuse of stores, equipment etc. by the managing agents were first looked into by the company's auditors. As stated in the reply to the unstarred question No. 2230 on the 4th September, 1962, the company at a general meeting referred the auditors' report to a Committee of five persons. At the subsequent adjourned general meeting held on

the 10th September, 1962, the company resolved, by an overwhelming majority, that the majority recommendations of the Committee condoing the irregularities on the part of the managing agents should be accepted. Government, thereupon, directed the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, to make enquiries under section 234 of the Companies Act and to submit a report. Meanwhile, some shareholders of the company lodged complaints with the local police on identical allegations. Since an investigation is being conducted by the Police, no separate enquiry is at present being made by the Department of Company Law Administration.

**Iron and Steel Output**

1484. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the saleable steel and iron output in the private sector in December, 1962 and January, 1963 was much low

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has been regularised now?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) There has been no significant fall in the production of saleable steel and saleable pig iron by the main producers in the Private Sector during December, 1962 and January, 1963 beyond normal operational fluctuations. In fact the saleable steel production of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., was higher in the two months referred to than in the previous two months and so also the saleable pig iron production of Indian Iron and Steel Co.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Manufacture of Films with Russian Collaboration**

1485. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has promised to extend technical collaboration in producing colour and black-and-white films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

**Small Scale Indurtsies**

1486. **Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:**
**Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new units set up in Small Scale Industries; and

(b) the total investment involved therein and the employment potential of each unit in April-September, 1962?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey has been undertaken to find out the number of units set up since the beginning of the small scale industries programme in 1954. However, some surveys have been carried out by the Small Scale Industries Organisation on certain specific small scale industries, like mechanical, metal, plastic & rubber toys; electric motors, starters & switches; wireless receiving sets; electric fans; surgical instruments and machine tools. The survey in all these industries covered 1,126 small scale units and showed that the average employment per small scale unit was 17 and the average investment Rs. 3,275 per employment. On the basis of this limited survey it is estimated that the total employment

created in the small scale sector during the Second Five Year Plan was 3,70,000. Taking 17 persons as the average employment in a small unit, it is estimated that 22,000 new units with an aggregate investment of Rs. 121 crores came into existence during 1956-61. No information in this regard is available for the period April-September, 1962.

**Productivity Council**

**1487. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual performance and achievements of the Productivity Council during the last three years;

(b) the assistance rendered by it and contribution made in developing efficiency and better production in Small Scale Industry and in backward areas; and

(c) whether he will lay on the Table a statement of candidates sent abroad with their qualifications and affiliations and follow up action?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Since its inception in 1958, the activities of the National Productivity Council (NPC) have been related to the attainment of its main objective which is to increase productivity in all sectors of the national economy. So far, however, it has concentrated its efforts in the field of industrial productivity. It has sought to achieve its objective by (a) equipping industrial personnel at all levels with the techniques and procedures of increasing productivity through training programes organised within and outside the country, (b) providing them opportunities to see for themselves the productivity techniques adopted in other plants and industries through Foreign and In-Country Productivity Teams: (c) assisting the industry in locating and solving their productivity problems through Study Groups, Productivity Surveys etc. and (d) disseminating knowledge and ideas leading to higher productivity through the media of publications, audio-visual, exhibition etc.

Although it is not possible to measure the impact of the above activities in concrete terms, there are significant indications of their impact on industry. Productivity consciousness is now widespread; management is now more keen to adopt newer skills and techniques; management development and training acitivities in the country have considerably increased; many industrial enterprises have set up their own units to focus attention on productivity problems; and several specific cases of increased productivity have been reported.

(b) NPC has paid special attention to the needs of Small Industries. Association of small industries in the productivity movement has been assisted by making additional contribution to the funds of local Productivity Councils against subscriptions collected from small industry members. Special efforts were made to have their participation in the programmes and activities of NPC and LPCs. Important programmes specifically organised for them include a Study Team sent abroad in 1959 on Small Scale Industries, several In-Country Teams sponsored by LPCs; and a special issue of NPC's Journal on Small Industries. Specialists of NPC also assist the Small Industries service institutes in their training activities.

NPC keeps inview the requirements of the less developed areas in its activities and programmes. It has helped establishment of Local Productivity Councils in such areas and efforts continue to be made to organise appropriate activities under their auspices.

(c) Yes, Sir. A list of candidates sent abroad for training by the NPC under its various programmes is on the Table of the House. [Placed in

library, *See* No. LT-1075/63]. The follow up action constitutes issue of appropriate questionnaire to the participants and their employers for assessing the impact of the training.

**Rourkela Steel Plant**

1488. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant has recorded loss in its latest financial estimates;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the financial estimates of the other steel plants under the Hindustan Steel Ltd., compare with those of the Rourkela Plant?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) to (c). The financial accounts of Rourkela Steel Plant for 1962-63 have not yet been finalised. The financial results of the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited during 1961-62 are contained in the eighth Annual Report of the Company which was placed on the Table of the House on the 27th February 1963.

**Elections**

**1489. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general convention of the Election Commission to call all parties and take major decisions regarding elections after consulting them, has been given up now; and

(b) which parties were consulted regarding the feasibility of holding elections during the emergency?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):** (a) The Election Commission is not aware of any such convention, and hence the question of giving it up now does not arise.

(b) As the holding of bye-elections as early as possible is stipulated by law, the Election Commission did not think it necessary to consult any political party in the matter.

**Prototype Production and Training Centre at Okhla**

**1490. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prototype production and training centre at Okhla (Delhi) is producing complete 100 weiler lathes;

(b) if so, whether production of 100 weilor lathes was contemplated upto 31st March, 1962;

(c) if so, the actual number produced;

(d) the reasons for the deficiency, if any; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been made into the causes of this deficiency?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). A programme for the manufacture of indigenous components required for 100 weiler lathes by the 31st March, 1963, was drawn up by the Prototype Production & Training Centre, Okhla in July, 1962. The production of these components has been according to schedule. The final assembly of complete lathes is dependent on the supply of imported components to the extent of about 10 per cent. So far imported componets for 35 lathes have been received. It is expected that the components for the remaining 65 lathes will be received shortly.

15 lathes have been completely assembled and tested. 10 are in the final stages of assembly and testing.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**मैंगनीज तथा लौह अयस्क का निर्यात**

१४९१. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से मैंगनीज अयस्क और लौह अयस्क की मांग कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :** (क) विदेशों में केवल मैंगनीज अयस्क की मांग में ही कुछ कमी हुई है ।

(ख) मांग में कमी के प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(१) समुद्र पार देशों के खरीदारों द्वारा उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों के अपेक्षाकृत निकट स्थानों में अपनी नई खानों का हाल ही में विकास किया जाना तथा संभरण के अतिरिक्त साधनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाना ।

(२) औद्योगिकीय विकास होना जिस से इस्पात निर्माता मैंगनीज अयस्क पर कम निर्भर रहने लगे हैं ।

(३) समुद्र पार देशों के इस्पात उद्योग में मन्दी आ जाना ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग**

१४९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग को विकसित करने के लिए तीसरी योजना में अब तक भारत सरकार ने किस प्रकार की व कहां तक सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की योजनायें स्वीकार की गई हैं अथवा विचाराधीन हैं ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) :** (क) २.७६ लाख रुपये अनुदान तथा ५.२१ लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप में ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में १९६१-६२ और १९६२-६३ में रेशम के सम्बन्ध में कार्यान्वित की जाने के लिए स्वीकृत योजनाएं बताने वाला विवरण ।

| क्रम संख्या | योजना का शीर्षक |
|---|---|
| १. | खाने में काम आने वाले पौधों का विकास |
| १. | शहतूत की कलमें लगाने की और अधिक नर्सरियां तथा शहतूत की खेती बढ़ाना । |
| २. | पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विस्तार फार्म खोलना । |
| २. | बीज संगठन |
| ३. | बीज संगठन का विस्तार । |
| ३. | रेलम के कीड़े पालना |
| ४. | रेशम के कीड़े पालने का संगठन । |
| ४. | सहकार |
| ५. | सहकारी संस्थाओं को सहायता । |
| ५. | प्रशिक्षण |
| ६. | तकनीकी व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण |
| ६. | गैर शहतूती विकास |
| ७ | रेशम के कीड़े पालने का विकास । |
| ८ | मिर्जापुर में पाइलट टसर रेशम योजना । |

७ विविध

९ कृषक दिवस का संगठन ।

१० मुख्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या घढ़ाना ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल मिलें**

**१४९३. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री २ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल मिलों के बन्द हो जाने अथवा उन के बन्द होने की संभावना के बारे में राज्य सरकार से पूछताछ कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां की राज्य सरकार से किस प्रकार की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) उस सूचना के आधार पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो)** : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश की तेल मिलों में बड़े पैमाने पर तेल का उत्पादन बन्द नहीं हुआ है। कुछ मिलों के बारे में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने तेलहन की कमी, तेल के भावों में उतार-चढ़ाव, बैंकों द्वारा अग्रिम धन देने की सुविधा पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने तथा तेल भेजने के लिये रेलों द्वारा टैंक वैगनों के संभरण में देरी होने आदि के कारण पिछले कुछ समय से उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया है।

(ग) रेलवे मंत्रालय इस क्षेत्र में वैगनों के संभरण के प्रश्न की जांच कर रहा है।

**Industrialisation of Backward Areas of Punjab**

**1494. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the Backward hilly areas of Punjab has been conducted so far to assess the industrial possibilities there;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the survey party; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The following surveys of the backward hilly areas of the Punjab State have been conducted to assess the industrial potentialities of those areas:

(1) Industrial surveys of Kangra, Simla, Gurdaspur and Ambala districts conducted by the Punjab State Government in 1955-56.

(2) Area Survey of Kangra District (excluding Lahaul and Spiti areas) conducted by the Central Small Industries Organisation (Small Scale Industries Area Survey Report No. 41).

(3) Techno-economic survey of the Punjab State (including backward hilly areas) conducted by the National Council of Applied Emonomic Research at the instance of the Punjab Government in 1959.

(b) Attention is invited to the copies of the Reports on these surveys, which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations made in the Survey Reports have been taken into consideration by the Punjab State Government in working out the State's Third Five Year Plan for industries. The findings of these surveys are also being utilised by the State Government to make available to private enterprise detailed data about the possibilities of new industries in the concerned areas.

**Silk Production**

**1495. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Silk produced in Himachal Pradesh during 1962; and

(b) quantity out of it produced in Private and Public Sectors separately?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 400 kilogramme.

(b) The entire production was in Public Sector.

**Fall in Wool Exports**

**1496. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian wool exports to West Germany, France and Italy fell considerably during 1962-63;

(b) if so, the extent of the fall; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Exports of wool to West Germany and Italy increased in April 1962-January 1963 as compared to its exports in the corresponding period of 1961-62 but exports to France fell from 498 tonnes valued at Rs. 29 lakhs in April 1961—January 1962 to 357 tonnes valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in April 1962—January 1963.

(c) Exports of raw wool from India have generally declined on account of increase in internal consumption.

**Pharmaceutical Research Laboratories**

**1497. Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pharmaceutical research laboratories working in India;

(b) whether the number is contemplated to be increased in the Third Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). At present there are only two National pharmaceutical research laboratories *viz* Central Drug Reserch Institute, Lucknow and Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu. There is no proposal at present for setting up any new laboratory for pharmaceutical research.

Apart from these laboratories, three of the major manufacturers of drugs have also set up independent research laboratories. It is expected that more pharmaceutical manufacturers will be setting up similar laboratories.

**साइकिलें और सिलाई की मशीनें**

१४९८. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में साइकिलें और सिलाई की मशीनें बनाने के कितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं और उनमें से कितनों को सरकारी सहायता मिल रही है ; और

(ख) १९६१-६२ में कितनी साइकिलें तथा सिलाई की मशीनें बनाई तथा निर्यात की गईं ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो)** : (क) बड़े और छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्रों में साइकिलें बनाने के कारखानों की संख्या क्रमशः १९ और १३३ है। सिलाई की मशीनें बनाने के कारखानों की यह संख्या क्रमशः ५ और १०६ है। बड़े पैमाने के सभी कारखानों को कच्चा माल, हिस्से, फालतू पुर्जे, औजार एवं मशीनें आदि प्राप्त करने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। छोटे पैमाने के कारखानों को कच्चा माल आदि आयात करने तथा तकनीकी परामर्श लेने के लिए भी सहायता मिलती है।

(ख)

| | उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने में (संख्या) |
|---|---|
| साइकिलें | १,०४२,६१६ |
| सिलाई की मशीनें | ३२२,६१६ |
| | निर्यात |
| छोटे पैमाने में | संख्या |
| (संख्या) | |
| १०८,२३४ | १२,७५६ |
| ५८,२८६ | ३४,३७८ |

**Ball-bearing factories**

**1499. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual estimated requirements of ball bearing in the country and how far the same are being indigenously manufactured; and

(b) whether any more ball-bearing factories are being set up in the country, if so, where?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) The estimated requirements of all types of bearings during 1963-64 is about 15 million numbers. The production of bearings in 1962-63 was nearly 4 million numbers.

(b) Industrial licences have been granted for expansion of an existing unit at Jaipur for a capacity of 14.58 lacs nos. and nine new units for a total capacity of 13.47 million numbers for setting up factories for manufacture of bearings. These units are to be located at Ranchi, Poona, Baroda, Agra, Bombay, Coimbatore and Ahmedabad. Two more schemes have been approved in principle for issue of industrial licences. These units will be located at Faridabad and Hyderabad.

**Cotton Spinning Mill in Manipur**

**1500. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cotton Spinning Mill is going to be started in Manipur on co-operative basis by the public, the co-operative societies and Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs;

(b) if so, the respective share to be paid by the public, the co-operative societies and the Government; and

(c) the amount of share so far collected?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capital formation of the Mill is proposed to be as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) From shares subscribed by Co-operatives, individuals and through other sources | 7·50 |
| (ii) From shares subscribed by Manipur Administration | 4·50 |
| (iii) Share capital from the All India Handloom Board under the approved General Principles | 9·00 |
| (iv) From loan from Govt. | 14·00 |
| (v) From loan from Industrial Corporation, RIC, Assam Financial Corporation | 40·00 |
| (vi) From loan from Joint Stock Bank and Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd. | 5·00 |
| TOTAL | 80·00 |

(c) Rs. 10,000/-.

**Rubber Tappers Training Schools in Kerala**

**1501. Shri A. V. Raghavan**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start rubber tappers training schools in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the centres where the schools are proposed to be started and the duration of the course?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah)**: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dynamo Sheets**

**1502. Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed 'o manufacture Dynamo sheets at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam)**: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to manufacture Dynamo Sheets at Rourkela under the Expansion Scheme. It has been decided to accept the tender of a West German firm for supply of plant and equipment.

**Improvement of Tea Culture**

**1503. Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has constituted its Advisory Committee for the "Improvement of Tea Culture" in the Hilly Areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it has formulated any scheme for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme of research for the improvement of tea culture in the hilly areas of Punjab has been put into operation by the State Government at their Experimental Farm at Palampur, with financial assistance from the Tea Board. The scope of the scheme is broadly as follows:

(i) rejuvenation of old and dedetriorated tea plantations by improved methods and study of the economic effects of rejuvenation and fresh planting; and

(ii) study of the cultural and other factors necessary to obtain maximum potential economic yield' from new plantations and rejuvenated plants.

**Black and Green Tea Production**

**1504. Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Black and Green Tea produced in 1962 and 1963 in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the quantity sold in the abovementioned years and the quantity lying unsold; and

(c) the prices which the green tea fetched in the above mentioned years?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and**

**Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Production of Black and Green Tea in Kangra and Mandi during the year 1962 has been as follows:

| | Black | Green | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Figures in Kgs) | |
| Kangra | 213,243 | 860,756 | 1,073,999 |
| Mandi. . . . . | 41,354 | 72,906 | 114,359 |

Production figures for the year 1963 are not available yet.

(b) No sizeable quantities are reported to be lying unsold. Precise information is not available. However, there has been larger export of green tea and black tea in 1962 as compared to 1961.

(c) Prices of Green Teas at Amritsar market varied from Rs. 4.66 to Rs. 5.50 per Kg. in 1962. Information about 1963 is not yet available.

### Barium Chemical Plant at Kothagudium

**1505. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Barium Chemicals Plant at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh cannot be commissioned by the end of May 1963 as originally scheduled;

(b) if so, the reasons thererfor; and

(c) the amount spent so far and when the Plant is likely to be commissioned?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). According to the information furnished during January, 1963, by the Company, the plant is expected to be commissioned during May, 1963 provided power is made available by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. Government have no further report in the matter.

Out of the total issued and paid up capital of Rs. 48 lakhs, the Company had spent Rs. 30 lakhs upto January, 1963, and they expected to spend Rs. 20 lakhs more before the plant was commissioned.

### Winding Engines

**1506. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the manufacture of 'Winding Engines' will be undertaken by the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur;

(b) whether licences for importing winding engines during the intervening period are being issued; and

(c) the number of such licences issued for 1963?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) The manufacture of winding engines in the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur will be taken up during 1965-66.

(b) and (c). 'Winding Engines' have not been separately classified for purposes of the Import Trade Control Schedule. These Engines are covered by 'Coal Mining Machinery' and 560 licences for a total value of Rs. 4,31,14,000 have been issued during the period April 1962—March, 1963 upto 5th January, 1963.

### पानी के मीटरों का निर्माण

१५०७. { श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री गौकरन प्रसाद :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नये किस्म का पानी का मीटर बनाये जाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या होगा ; और

(ग) अब जो मीटर हैं उसकी रेट में और अब जो बनाये जायेंगे उसकी रेट में कितना अन्तर होगा ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो)** : (क) जी, नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी नये किस्म के पानी के मीटर बनाये जाने पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

**Forward Trading in Edible Oils**

**1508. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forward trading is permitted in several edible oils;

(b) the reasons for permitting such forward trading; and

(c) whether the prices of such edible oils often rise on account of such speculative trading?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Forward trading is permitted only in groundnut oil and coconut oil among edible oils.

(b) Mainly to provide hedging facilities to the market functionaries such as oil-millers, vanaspati manufacturers, stockists, exporters and importers (in the case of copra).

(c). No, Sir.

**कटिंग मशीन का कारखाना**

१५०९. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**
**श्री सुबोध हंसदा :**

क्या **इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में शीघ्र ही एक कटिंग मशीन का बड़ा कारखाना खोला जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम)** : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने हाल ही में कलकत्ता में पेंचदार बरमा बनाने के लिए एक कारखाना लगाने के प्रस्ताव को सिद्धान्ततः अनुमोदित किया है। कम्पनी योजना का ब्यौरा तैयार कर रही है।

**भारत और यूनान के बीच व्यापार करार**

१५१०. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और यूनान व्यापार करार की अवधि को बढ़ा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) १९५८ से १९६२ तक कितने रुपये के मूल्य का आयात निर्यात किया गया ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)** : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) आयात और निर्यात का कुल मूल्य निम्न प्रकार रहा :

मूल्य लाख रु० में

| | १९५८ | १९५९ | १९६० | १९६१ | १९६२ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| आयात . | १० | १० | ३ | ६ | ५.१ |
| निर्यात पुनर्-निर्यात सहित | ७३ | २६ | २८ | ३३ | ६७.८ |
| व्यापार सन्तुलन . | +६३ | +१६ | २५ | +२७ | +६२.७ |

**Prices of Virginia Tobacco**

**1511. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum and maximum prices for different grades of flue-cured Virginia Tobacco have been fixed by Government and if so, what rates are fixed for different grades;

(b) what are the specifications of different grades;

(c) whether the rates fixed are only for exportable grades; and

(d) whether the minimum prices are to be paid for purchase of different grades of tobacco, made from the grower?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1076/63.]

(d) No, Sir.

**Export of Virginia Tobacco**

**1512. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any new orders for allowing the export of different grades of fluecured Virginia Tobacco to different countries only against certificates issued by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the new orders will be placed on the Table?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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**12 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE ABLE

COIR-INDUSTRY (REGISTRATION AND LICENSING) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES, 1963 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** I beg beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy of the Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492 dated the 23rd March, 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1065/63.]

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) The Cotton Textiles (Control) (Third Amendment)

Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496 dated the 23rd March, 1963. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1066/63.]

(b) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 690 dated the 23rd March, 1963. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1067/63.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NAHAN FOUNDRY LIMITED AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN SALTS LIMITED

**The Minister of Industries in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan (H.P.) for the year 1961-62 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1068/63.]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur for the year 1961-62 along with the audited accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1069/63.]

OPINIONS ON BILL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF STATES BILL

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Dharbhanga): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. II to the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 8th June, 1962.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

**Shri H. C. Dasappa** (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Communications and Civil Aviation) —Civil Aviation Department.

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**12.03 hrs.**

*RE*: STATEMENT BY MEMBER

**Mr. Speaker:** On the agenda paper I had put a statement to be made by Dr. P. S. Dehmukh and I had allowed him to make that statement. But after reading that statment, I found there are certain portions that are objectionable. Therefore, I would first request the hon. Member to come and see me about it. Unless they are expunged or cut off, this statement cannot be made. I will allow him to lay it on the Table of the House after he comes and sees me first because I have found, after reading it, that there are certain portions in the statement that are objectionable.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): on a point of Order on this issue, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Tyagi:** As the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, I have to remind you and to the House that

[Shri Tyagi]

there is a time-honoured practice and a convention in this House observed for years together in the past that even the Government or any Minister cannot come ont with any sttement pertaining to audit objections unless they came thorugh the Public Accounts Committee. Even, the Government are not permitted. If they have to say something about raising objections pertaining to public accounts, such statements are always processed through the Public Accounts Committee. Now, the Public Accounts Committee has already reported on this issue. I believe the convention demands that if any representation has to be made pertaining to that, it has again to be sent to the Public Accounts Committee first and their reactions collected before anything is placed on the Table of the House.

My second objection is that Mr. Deshmukh cannot now make a statement on behalf of the private organisation because we Members are not permitted to advocate the cause of any organisation outside this House. Since he is making a statement as the Chairman of the Krishak Samaj, which is a private body, I would submit that it will be a bad precendent if Members can make statements clarifying the position of the organisation to which they belong. It is a private organisation. As its Chairman he is making a statement. He is not a member.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have followed him.

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): I would like to support the remarks made by my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi in regard to the first portion of his statement. Even on an earlier occasion, when the Government followed rather an unprecedented procedure by asking the permission of the House to appeal to the Public Accounts Committee to reconsider its report when the Public Accounts Committee made a strong report in regard to that notorious jeep scandel, the Government did not take the liberty of making a statement by itself in the House. On the other hand, it only requested the House to ask its own committee, the Public Accounts Committee, to reconsider its own report. Therefore, I think, it would be best if you are good enough to suggest to our friend Dr. Deshmukh to send his statement to the Public Accounts Committee and it is for the Public Accounts Committee to consider and then advise us as to what we should do in regard to that matter. In regard to the other point, I do not wish to say anything except that I am sorry that my respected friend Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has come to be arraigned in this manner because he happens to be the President of the Organisation in whose interest I am also interested as a well wisher.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think there ought to be any further discussion of that. When Dr. P. S. Deshmukh gave me his statement, certainly I had just expressed my willingness to allow him to place that statement here on the Table of the House. When I have read it, there are certain portions that are reflections against the Public Accounts Committee. I have considered that again. That is why I am requesting him to come to me. I also agree that when such things are said and something has to be contested, when there is the report of the Public Accounts Committee, Members or any other body or even the Government have any objection, that report must go to the Public Accounts Committee first so that they may have a chance to consider it. I agree there. That is why I am requesting Dr. Deshmukh to come to me first. I will explain to him what those things are that are not in order. After having done that,—that also I have decided in the morning—I will send it on to the Public Accounts Committee before he makes his statement.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (Amravati): May I say a word?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi** (Jodhpur): On a point of order, we would like to know your ruling on the second objection in the point of order raised by Shri Tyagi

as to whether a Member of this House can raise a matter as Chairman or functionary of a private organisation?

**Mr. Speaker:** I feel that all depends upon the circumstances of each case. There cannot be a general rule. Here, when he is the Chairman and all the attack is on him and the Public Accounts Committee also has made certain observations, that I will decide after the Public Accounts Committee also has had a chance of seeing all through and given its reply.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I also submit that in case Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, on behalf even of that organisation, chooses to submit some representation to the Public Accounts Committee, as Chairman, I assure him that I will ask the Government again to give explanation with regard to those points and absolutely judiciously my Committee will decide about that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Certainly that the Committee will do. Dr. Deshmukh wanted to say something.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): There is one more point which I want to bring to your notice. The statement made in the Public Accounts Committee has been referred to and read out in this House in the debate by one of the hon. Members by pointedly drawing attention of the Members of the House that such and such a gentleman was concerned. This thing has taken place. In view of such a statement being made on the floor of the House in the debate, is the Member concerned entitled to place his reply on the Table of the House or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** I could not follow quite correctly.

**Shri Surendranath Dewivedy** (Kendrapara): His point is, this matter was referred to by a Member in the course of the discussion on the Food and Agriculture Ministry wherein he referred to this particular report and wanted an explanation from the Chairman of the Samaj concerned. He asks whether as Member he has not got the opportunity to give a personal explanation. That was the point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Personal explanation is quite a different thing. This statement contains many more things. Personal explanation I have always allowed when a question arises. That opportunity is normally given to a Member.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): May I say a word? I was the Member who referred. I never wanted an explanation from the Chairman of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. I wanted an explanation from the Government to clarify the whole thing.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** That shows that the hon. Member does not want the truth to be told. He only wants partial truth. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He should not presume that. That is not fair.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I know the truth better than anybody..... (*Interruption*) and would like to make a statement because I know the truth better than anybody elese in the House (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he want to say anything about the procedure? I am not prepared to listen to him about other things: not on the facts.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I bow to your ruling. I have never doubted the sense of fair-play and justice on the part of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Shri Tyagi. I am prepared to put the whole case and my reputation and the reputation of the Samaj in his hands at whatever stage you decide to do so. You said that you would like the statement to be amended. I am quite prepared for that also. Even so, since you had already agreed that I should be per-

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

mitted to make some remarks by way of personal explanation, I do not wish to insist on placing that particular statement, a copy of which I have given to you in whole without deletion of the portion that you would like me to delete. I do not insist on that. But, I do insist that it is my right to say at least a few words by way of personal explanation of the accusation made by the Public Accounts Committee. I am not going to say anything against the Public Accounts Committee. All that I wish to say is that . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, there is one thing that I must bring to his notice, since he has referred to the fact that I gave him that permission. Of course, when he asked it, I readily gave it . . .

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I do not tie you down to anything.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wanted to make a personal explanation, and that was how it started in the beginning. But, then, he said that he would take about thirty to thirty-five minutes, and I said that that was not possible, and he could only place a statement on Table of the House. Though normally a Member could be allowed to make a personal explanation, since the hon. Member said that the time that would be required by him would be about thirty to forty-five minutes, ultimately I told him that I would allow him to place a statement on the Table of the House. But when I read that statement, I found that there were reflections which I could not allow to go on record. Therefore, I have requested him to come over to me, and we shall discuss it first, and then according to the rules also, I must send it to the Public Accounts Committee, and after hearing them, certainly, whatever is needed and whatever is fair and just would be conceded to him, and he will have that opportunity.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I am quite prepared to abide by what you have said, but still, the question about personal explanation remains, and to that extent, I hope that you will kindly permit me to say a few words. I have no desire to criticise the Public Accounts Committee. The Members of the Public Accounts Committee are all my colleagues, and I think on the whole you will find that I have restrained myself so much in the statement itself that I do not accuse.....

**Mr. Speaker:** In the present circumstances then, I shall request him to give me that personal explanation also in writing, because he is now possessed of certain other things that are in his mind. Therefore, I shall request him to give that also to me in writing, which might take about five to ten minutes at the most, and then I shall see, if there is nothing objectionable and it is only the explanation that it contains, I can certainly consider it.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Would you not like me to say anything here now, to say at least a few words?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid that at this moment probably it may not be proper.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I have no alternative except to abide by you ruling.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): May I ask for clarification of one thing, because this may be a new convention? Will it be the precedent hereafter that whenever a Member seeks to give personal explanation, that will have to be submitted to you for approval and then only he can make it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not said that.

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## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### COIR BOARD.

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and In-**

**dustry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by SRO. No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Coir Board for the next term to be specified by the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by SRO. No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Coir Board for the next term to be specified by the Central Government."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**12.13 hrs.**

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 8 to 10 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

### DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

### DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,17,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective'."

### DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,32,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Service, Non-effective'."

### DEMAND NO. 115—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,53,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

These demands are now before the House.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we are discussing the Demands of the

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Defence Ministry this year, our thoughts must go first to all those men of the Indian army who will never come back again to their families and their dependants, the men many of whose bodies, I believe, were never recovered, as also to the men who have been in captivity and whom we expect to welcome back very soon amongst us, and also to all the others who may have been maimed and crippled beyond all recovery. All these men did their patriotic duty with great courage, and I believe that the whole purpose of the Defence Budget for the coming year is to use it in such a way and to spend it in such a way that a similar fate may not overtake our men again.

Then I would also like to say a word of good wishes to the new Defence Minister. I believe he, more than anyone else, is conscious of the very very difficult job and responsibility he holds. I am sure he cannot forget that the crisis caused by the Chinese aggression last October/November resulted in heavy casualties not only on the front, but also elsewhere, leading to the exit of his predecessor, the exit of the then Chief of the Army Staff, the exit of the Chief of the General Staff who was later Commander of the Task Force in NEFA. That is quite a heavy toll, and I am sure that the new Defence Minister, who will certainly have the wishes of this House that he would be able to do a good job, cannot but be haunted to some extent by the spectre of his predecessor behind him and perhaps—I do not know—the danger of another spectre of Shri Patnaik in front of him.

I do not wish to say very much about the background in which we are meeting to discuss these Demands. I mean the background of the crisis which we faced in October/November, because though I would like to say quite a lot about it, I refrain from doing so because we have been assured repeatedly on the floor of the House that a top-level military probe is already on into the causes of those reverses. Therefore, I do not wish to rake up all the questions which have arisen in the minds of the people of this country, and very many suspicious and allegations, which may or may not be true, but which are certainly being bandied about everywhere in the market place. I hope the probe will be effective and thorough and will be able to get at the real facts.

Nevertheless, may I just refer to one or two questions without making any allegations against anybody, questions which, I think in all humility, should be considered in the course of this probe? I am sure they will be, but I just want to mention one or two things which worry everybody very much. Were these reverses due only—I stress the word 'only'—to inferior equipment, inferior firepower, and the superiority the Chinese enjoyed in numbers or the value of surprise in so far as they indulged in unconventional tactics—I would not call them guerilla tactics, the word 'guerilla' is being used very loosely nowadays, but certainly unconventional tactics? Were these the only factors responsible? That is to say, are we to be concerned in this probe only with the question of the physical build-up of our armed strength? Certainly that is a basic things, but the probe must go into something else too. Because I believe that the history of the world is replete with examples and instances of armies which were inferior to their opponents in numbers and equipment but were able to hold their own and give a good account of themselves, and sometimes even won victory because they were superior in other things—in morale, in the individual consciousness of the fighting soldier, in discipline and training and were more ably led than their opponents. This is a question which has to be gone into, because if the Chinese certainly had the advantage of

surprise, we also had an advantage—we were fighting on our own soil, the Chinese were not. We had behind us a rear which was enthusiastic and patriotic and mobilised to a very high degree. We also had the advantage, I think, which is a political advantage but nevertheless very important, of the support, almost universal support I would say, of friendly Powers, who, by their words and deeds, succeeded in isolating the aggressor, and I believe played a very decisive part in compelling him to withdraw. ...

These are questions which arise because I found in the September number of the United Services Institution Journal, in an article written just on the eve of the Chinese attack, Maj. Gen. Som Dutt, considered I believe to be quite an expert in these matters, writes:

> "The Chinese have paid considerable attention to the realities of life rather than to academic approaches to the methods of conducting war."

Then, he says:

> "Whatever the circumstances be, however, where the people's support and military intelligence are not forthcoming, guerilla tactics by themselves can achieve little."

This was written before the Chinese attack. I would like to know in the light of the subsequent events whether our military leaders would be inclined to make a reassessment of this kind of thinking by what I may be allowed to call our top brass. Because, what happened? Did the Chinese have the people's support when they invaded our country? There is no evidence of that. It says, "people's support and military intelligence are not forthcoming." Then, are we to be driven to the conclusion that their military intelligence was superior to ours?

Many things have been said and heard and written and read by us. I do not want to go into all that. But I find it difficult to believe that the Indian jawan who has won so much military fame on battle fields abroad, who won renown as an unrivalled fighting man in North Africa and Italy under British officers when we were not yet independent, for some reason or other could not live up to his reputation—not courage, I am not questioning his courage, but his fighting capacity—when he was defending his own independent country, standing on his own soil and fighting under his own officers. I believe this is something which calls for a great deal of thought.

So, the questions that I would like to raise are in a very general way whether the morale and discipline in the army are what they used to be or not, and if not, why not. I hope the probe will go into this. Have we gone soft in some way or other, soft in relation to the standards which the Indian Army at one time kept before itself, if so, why and in what respects?

About our system of intelligence, I have heard that there is no separate system of military intelligence as such, that we have to depend for basic intelligence requirements on the Central Intelligence Bureau which functions under Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I do not know whether in any country this kind of system prevails.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): We have heard the same thing.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I would like to know what the facts are.

Then, to my mind the key link in operational efficiency on the field is the question of the relations between the men and their officers, the confidence of the men in their officers. This probe must go into this question whether there has been any weakening of this key link, and if so, why,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

who is responsible and how it can be rectified.

There is another question. If the basic training and the pattern of military exercises that we follow still remain based largely on the tactics and the thought of World War II, then surely it is time for us to wake up. I believe the conduct of individual men in the battle-field is, in the last resort, nothing but a reflection of the habits that they learn during their training.

I feel that there is some legacy that we have inherited from the British in this matter, this military matter, which we are very loathe to give up. It cost us dear and may cost us dear again unless we set our house in order. The final question is, whether a false "sense of security" let us down and, if so, to what extent. I believe that by and large this nation was kept in the dark as to the realities on the border. I am sorry to say that a section of the press has played its part in nursing very dangerous illusions among our people. All sorts of things, stories, were put out in the press, grossly under-estimating the fighting capacity and ability of the Chinese. I think there can be nothing more stupid than that. All sorts of stories were put out, telling us that they have no discipline; they have not got proper provisions and no food to eat; that they have not got proper clothing; that they do not know how to fight—all sorts of things. Therefore, when we are asked to hand over a grant of almost Rs. 900 crores to the Government to make proper arrangements for defending this country, I want to know whether we will be continued to be denied knowledge, some knowledge at least, of the pattern of spending simply on the ground of security.

In many matters, we often remind ourselves that we have modelled ourselves on the British model. May I just remind the Minister that if he were to refer to the defence estimates of the British War Office, and the annual report of the British Secretary of War—which he submits at the time of the budget estimates—he will find that there is a marked contrast in the attitude towards security that we are displaying and the British are displaying. The amount of information that is there—I do not say everything must be given to us—is welcome. After all, this is the sovereign Parliament of the country. But even a paper like the *Statesman* was obliged to comment only a week ago as follows:

> "New Delhi's thinking on security still runs on old, out-dated lines. Between the alien Government of former days and its reluctant subjects there was naturally a lack of rapport and trust; perverse caution in the dissemination of any information of any interest was then the order of the day; publication was against the public interest—according to bureaucratic thinking which was then final. This legacy has lasted too long since Independence which came sixteen years ago."

We have not given even the breakdown as to how this enormous sum of money is being allocated between the three services.

A few days ago, Shri Patnaik shot off his mouth in the United States, and there was a big furore in is country. I was sorry to read—I was not present in the House—that the Prime Minister has said that it is the practice in the United States to talk publicly much more about these things and therefore Shri Patnaik was adjusting himself to that practice. But I must say, without going as far as the United States, one thing: if we look at the United Kingdom, it is the parliamentary practice there. I am not concerned with practice outside Parliament. Who does not remember that the British House of Commons

carried on a prolonged and protracted debate on the rival merits of the Skybolt missile and the Polaris missile—which would be a better weapon? Especially in a matter of top military security, Britain did a thing like that—a debate on the rival merits of the two types of missiles, on which at one time it seemed that the fate of the British Government might depend. It was debated at length in the British House of Commons. I am not asking even for that type of thing here. But I would like to know what type of security is this, which is denied to the sovereign Parliament of this country,—even that much information which I am sure would leak out and will leak out to foreign powers. What is the meaning of this? I am sure that a carbon copy of any list of weapons and equipment which may be supplied to us surely goes to Pakistan and perhaps *via* Pakistan to China too now. But it will be denied to us. Therefore, this question of a false sense of security which may have played its part in the debacle of October-November should also be probed into, and I would request the Government to at least take this sovereign Parliament into its confidence as far as it is possible and not to give us this sort of Demands for Grants which it is almost impossible to understand anything about, because it is necessary to grasp the significance I think, of this enormous defence budget demands which have been placed before us by this Ministry.

For a country like ours the significance of this is something historic. In 1961-62, the defence Demands were of the order of Rs. 311 crores. In 1962-63, they were of the order of Rs. 376 crores. In 1963-64 they are of the order of Rs. 867 crores, which means an increase of 131 per cent. As a proportion of the total national revenue the Defence Demands for Grants in 1961-62 were 28 per cent, in 1962-63 they were 24.9 per cent and this year they are 41 per cent of the total revenue. Out of the increase by Rs. 610 crores in the total budget provision this year, defence alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 491 crores. This Rs. 867 crores is equal to £619 millions which, just as a matter of interest, is almost 40 per cent of the United Kingdom's defence budget of £1,665 millions in 1961-62—a major military power.

Therefore, I would just like to pose this question. What is the political and military significance of this huge burden which the Government of India has proposed and which, so far as I know, no one has opposed? We may have quarrelled over how you were going to realise this revenue, but certainly we have not quarrelled over the quantum of it. What is the significance? First of all, I would like to say, it has a significance which goes beyond our borders. For the world at large, for our friends as well as any potential aggressors or actual aggressors, it has a significance. I believe, it is a declaration of self-reliance in national defence. Otherwise, this Rs. 900 crores has no meaning. It is a declaration of self-reliance, it is a declaration of non-alignment from military blocs. I hope the Government realises it. I hope some of my friends on my left when they vote for the budget demands will realise that they are voting for non-alignment and standing on their own feet. Otherwise, as I said, it has no meaning, and we should not vote for it. It is a pledge to stand on our own feet, to build our own independent strength at the cost of enormous sacrifice and to rely on our own resources first and foremost. I think, Sir, this is really the fiscal counterpart of the foreign policy of non-alignment. It means that we are not prepared to walk into anybody's bloc. It means we are not prepared to crawl under anybody's umbrella for protection, because if we want to come under somebody else's umbrella we do not need Rs. 900 crores for it; it could be managed in a different way. This needs to be stressed because we all know that

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very strong pressures are still being exercised in the country from inside and outside the ruling party, and I believe that the Government should resist them at all costs, because we have no desire to go the way of any country which belongs to SEATO or CENTO. At least one ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army is tub-thumping his way up and down the country. Because he is an ex-military man his words might be listened to with some amount of respect by people. He is certainly putting across this line of thought, which has nothing in common with the policy of self-dependence and self-reliance in the matter of defence.

Also,—though I may be overlapping a bit into the field of external affairs but it is so vitally bound up with the question of defence that I think the House should be reminded—though we are grateful for all the assistance that has come, from whichever side it may have come, we cannot remain blind to the fact that certain direct and indirect pressures or certain visible and invisible strings are sought to be attached. I cannot be blind to the fact that the United States' insistence on a settlement in Kashmir is certainly, it seems to me, hardening President Ayub Khan's intransigence. Anyone who has read his speech delivered last Friday in Lyallpur will know what he is saying. If this is the price which is to be extorted from us for arms aid, certainly we will not be prepared to pay that price.

Then, there is the right which, I believe, the United States has claimed and, according to the Press, we have conceded, that in the case of arms which are given to us by them two conditions have to be fulfilled. One is that these arms are not to be used except against China; and, secondly, the right to inspect and observe the use of these arms at the front must be given to United States military missions and observers. Now, it may be argued that they are giving us a gift and, therefore, why should they not have this right. I would ask, what is the value of this gift? What is the grace in this gift? If we are their real friends and they claim to be real friends for giving us this gift of arms, is it that they cannot trust us as to how we use them? Sir, it is a very undesirable thing. If this is the price of free gifts of weapons, then too we should think about it seriously.

Then Sir, the United Kingdom Government, of course, is also helping us. But I cannot fail to see, at the same time, the fact—of course, it is within their right and one cannot question their right—that Britain is at the same moment negotiating with China to sell Britania and Viscount planes to them for possible use to be converted into troop carriers. They can do it. It is their right. But what is the politics operating behind it? Therefore, Sir, I will say that this question, from whichever angle one looks at it, brings us back to the conclusion that, ultimately, when we are to rely on our own strength primarily and take assistance in a way which will not in any way infringe upon our national sovereignty, there is no other way out but to see that this enormous budget is expended to the best possible advantage by our own efforts and along lines which will yield the most positive results in the shortest possible time.

Then, an idea is being aired about, in the Press at least, that because the Chinese adopted certain unconventional guerilla tactics we should take the help or advice of American experts in this matter because they have the experience of fighting in Korea and South Vietnam. But I find from the American Magazine *News Week* that the Americans themselves have admitted that in the guise of advisers, experts and trainers there are 11,000 United States military personnel at this moment in South Vietnam and they have not been able to get the better of the guerillas who are fighting there in their own country. I

would like to know whether in our own armed forces there are not officers capable of assimilating and giving this type of training on mountain warfare or jungle warfare to our men. I believe there were Indian officers, at least a few, attached to the Chindits who went in the last war and dropped behind the Japanese lines in Burma and who operated there. Where are those officers? Why cannot we utilise their services? I hope the Defence Minister will go into this matter further.

Then, Sir, the significance of this budget at home, for our own people, is that this is the biggest sacrifice they have ever been called upon to make. They are going to willingly undertake much privation and suffering. But, in exchange for what? I believe it is in exchange for their right to demand that these defence grants are spent wisely and well, and the right to take the Government to task, and bring this Government to book if it fails, and the Parliament, as the representatives of the people, has that task too. "Maximum results; minimum waste" this is what we want to see.

I am not trying to go into the Audit Report which has been supplied to us, but it tells a very dismal tale, and I believe Audit Report year after year have told more or less the same tale of unutilized grants, shortfalls in key items, unwanted and obsolete surplus stores piling up all over the country, infructuous production—I am just going through the headings of this Report—non—utilisation of imported equipments, irregularity in handling tenders, avoidable delays leading to higher expenditure and so on. This is, I am afraid what the country has been going through and it will not tolerate a repetition of what has been revealed in this Audit Report and in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. But, unfortunately, the risk of its repetition becomes all the greater because of the huge amount of money which is involved. A Ministry which is accustomed to spend rather under Rs. 400 crores in a single year is now being given an amount of almost Rs. 900 crores, and we know very well how the second law of Parkinson operates—the more money you give to people to spend the more they spend.

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): They waste.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** They will spend more according to Parkinson's law. Therefore, it is a big responsibility which the Government is placing upon itself by asking for this enormous amount of money.

Just one or two points more and I am done. Of course, I have neither the capacity, nor the desire, to make any suggestions as to how it should be spent, but I would plead with the Government that some system of priorities has got to be fixed up very firmly. There is a lot of talk in the air of expanding everything. Of course, if one has got the resources, who would not want it? We want to expand the army, navy, air force, NCC, ACC, civil defence, production, everything.....

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varanasi): Except navy.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**.....and also get equipments from abroad. But, obviously, we have to cut the coat according to the cloth. Either we do that or we give up this policy and ask somebody else to come and protect us. As we are not in a position which will allow us in one year to have simultaneous expansion of all this—we cannot do it; this country is not in a position to do it—we must work out some sort of priorities and make the most direct and the least confused approach that we can towards our objective.

In this context, I would plead with the Government to consider the desirability of a plan. Why should the country not have a defence plan too, just like in other sectors? In the first instance I would plead, a three-year defence plan should be worked

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out and put before the country, at least in its broad outlines. Unless we do that, I believe that spending will be haphazard, we will tend to live from hand to mouth and a whole lot of unnecessary expenditure will be incurred and unnecessary burdens will have to be placed on the people again and again. Therefore, remembering that we have not an up-to-date armament industry, and in matters of technology and scientific research we re well behind other advanced countries of the west, yet we have to do the job within the limited framework, I would suggest that the first requirement—I am only indicating what I consider to be a few of the major priorities; the operation requirements of the 2,500 miles of Himalayan border from Kashmir and Ladakh at one end to NEFA, Assam and Tripura at the other are naturally supreme—I would suggest that the first requirement is the professional army, of course, a mobile army, trained in a new way, capable of quick action, decisive action, adequately equipped at least with small arms of the latest varieties if possible, and trained in a new way. We want to see an army which can move through this kind of terrain, depending on its own supplies, without air-dropping, an army which can move at night across jungles where there is no track, an army which can climb over mountains without using lights. If others can do it, we will have to do it too. If we cannot, we shall never be able to defend this area successfully.

Secondly, the training of the individual soldier, in my opinion, should be directed towards making him a good individual fighting man, equipping him individually as a soldier with greater fire power. I am told, I do not know, that a majority of our jawans who were sent up for operational duties on the Himalayan borders, though they may be properly trained in other matters, though they may be very well trained for drill on the parade ground and so on, they did not know how to climb a tree or how to swim a river. These are very obvious things. So, I think we shall have to consider what we mean when we say that we want a well-trained army and that too in large numbers.

Behind this border force, I think almost every one is agreed, assuming there is an aggression again and assuming the aggressor can come down to the plains, we need reserves of heavy armaments, tanks, air support and so on. That must come second; second or simultaneous; of course, I do not mean in the sense of time. Then comes helicopters, transport planes and reconnaisance planes. I am saying this because we are talking of the expansion of the Air Force in general terms. What is to be given priority? I would suggest that helicopters, transport planes and reconnaisance planes in the first place, without which the mobile type of army in this front will never be able to function and move. Then we need other logistical requirements like vehicles, mules, houses etc., which were adapted for that terrain. that, I am told, is being looked into, and the Minister has made some statement in the Consultative Committee of his Ministry. We also heard reports about how the wireless system broke down during the operations and how the messages were intercepted by the Chinese and so on. I do not know whether it is correct, but, in any case, high priority must be given to the organisation of an efficient and direct wireless network in those areas.

About the Air Force, I mentioned the need for a plan and said that the Air Force has got to decide now, looking ahead three or four years, what we are going to concentrate on, because nothing gets obsolete so soon as a fighting plane. Of course, I believe that the coming up of the MIG factory may prove the turning point

in one sense, in the same sense as the coming up of the Bhilai steel plant is having its repercussions in Rourkela and Durgapur. I hope and believe that the coming of the MIG plant may see an improvement in the production of the HF-24 and GNAT fighter and also the technical difficulties and bottlenecks which we are constantly being told about in the Annual Reports may now diminish after the MIG factory begins functioning properly But that is not enough. As the Prime Minister has said in some statement which I read, we are thinking of buying missiles, ground to air missiles. If, so, we have to think seriously of scrapping our normal functional air force in the sense of fighters or fighter-bombers. I do not know what is the plan and what they are thinking of but the most elementary, the cheapest type of ground to air missile in the United Kingdom costs £ 30,000 to £ 50,000 each which means between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. Either we scrap the air force, as we know it popularly, and decide that in three to five years we shall switch over to missiles or, if it is a fantastic suggestion, we shall have to decide now what else we are going to do to expand our air force.

Coming to the navy, I asked a question the other day for this very purpose. I do not know if anybody seriously contemplates the possibility of aggression in the near future against us from the sea. By whom it will be carried out, I do not know. I am all for keeping the navy and expanding it and so on, because our very long coast line demands it. But where will it come in the system of priorities? We have invested in a very expansive aircraft carrier, though, I believe, we have not got aggressive designs against anybody else. But everybody knows that in modern warfare, the aircraft carrier is the most vulnerable possible target from the air. Would it not be better to think in terms of submarines and light torpedo craft. If so, how do we propose to acquire or build or get them?

Then comes the question of the Defence Research and Development Council. I feel a very high priority must be given to its work. Therefore, for fixing all these priorities, the question of a plan comes to the forefront and I would plead with the Government for thinking along these lines and preparing if not a five year plan, at least a three year plan, so that waste is cut down to the minimum and intolerable and unnecessary burdens are not put on the people year after year.

Finally I would say one word about defence production and I will have finished. There is a very dangerous portent to my mind in this country and that is the constant efforts which have been made and the voices which have been raised by certain interested quarters to give the private sector its share in the production of arms and equipment and weapons. I want a statement from the Government to this question when the reply is given to this debate, because it is a question of policy. What do they propose to do? Have they given any type of assurance direct or indirect to the monopolists of the private sector regarding this? At the moment, in the industry policy resolution, the production of arms and ammunition is reserved strictly for the public sector. We do not want private armament kings of the type that we see operating in certain western countries to develop in our country with all sorts of disastrous results, both military and political. We would insist that as far as production of weapons, arms and ammunition goes, this must be kept reserved for the public sector strictly and the necessary expansion should be carried out there. As far as other defence production goes, i.e. stores components and that type of thing, the whole mass of equipment which the Defence Ministry requires, there I have no quarrel with them.

This question came up a little while ago. I believe from my own experience of the engineering industry that there is plently of unused idle capacity lying in the private sector,

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which can be put to good use if it is properly assessed and it should be done, so that at least import substitution can go a long way forward and the bill we pay every year to foreign creditors may be cut down rapidly. I believe the railway equipment committee has done a much better job than the defence people have done in this respect. During the last war, the Director General of Munitions Production at that time used to go round personally from one private factory to another, assessing the capacity and the amount of surplus capacity which could be switched over to the needs of defence production. The Chairman of the Indian Engineering Association has made a statement in which he has given a long list of the different types of opertions in which a very high percentage of unused capacity is lying idle. This should be put to good use. I have no objection to that at all, because it will mean saving very valuable foreign exchange. But as far as the question of arms and equipment goes, the private sector must not be allowed to intrude into this sector. If it does, it will be at own own peril.

I do not wish to take up more time. I am sure subsequent speakers will also refer to the conditions of the jawans and the necessity for some improvement in some directions which we are all feeling very urgently. I would have said a few words, but I will not. I will simply conclude by reminding the Defence Minister that there are some direction in which I believe that our jawans are probably treated worse than their equivalent ranks in the armies of other countries. I have no time to detail those steps; I hope subsequent speakers will mention them. Even in U.K. a committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Sir James Grigg, who was Finance Minister once in India, and that commission has recommended that the pays and pensions of the armed forces in the British army must be reviewed regularly at intervals of not less than two years. I am not saying that we must imitate that and set up a similr procedure here. But this whole question must be given much more attention that it has been given in the past. If the jawan is to fight with more enthusiasm, more heroism, more energy and more self-dedication for the defence of the country, as we are sure he is capable of doing, those matters in which injustice is still being done to him, those matters in which there are deficiencies, must be made up as soon as possible. That is the least that they can demand of us. It is not enough simply to give lip service to their gallantry. We are doing that on every possible occasion. I do not believe that the fighting man is satisfied just by hearing politicians praising his courage. He has got enough and abundant courage; he does not want it from us. But he does want that we should use our powers to give him a fair deal, so that he will be more secure in this job and fight with a better heart.

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, has made a very informed and constructive contribution today. But at the same time, I would like to warn the House about one very dangerous implication of the preliminary remarks that he had made in regard to the morale of our troops and the manner in which they have to be led. We do not want the introduction of that institution of political commissars into our defence forces. Once that is agreed upon, then we can proceed with the consideration of the suggestions that my hon. friend has made.

Before I proceed with my remarks, I would like to read the various suggestions that we have made in our cut motions in order to place before the House the points on which we would like the Defence Minister to give his reply and his consideration. Those points are narrated here. There is need to start more military Acade-

mies, Army Cadet Colleges, Sainik Schools, Army Educational Corps, Training Colleges and Centres; there is need also for having a permanent and another Committee of senior army officers to keep watch over the army expenditure in different departments and ensure economy and efficiency. There is also need for organising and recognising the powers and responsibilities of Army Council and the Defence Consultative Council. There is at present imbalance in the recruitment of officers between different areas and this should be recitified There is slow progress in recruitment and training of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. There is also failure to ensure adequate protection from air raids into developed areas with the active cooperation and assistance of all friendly countries which had rushed to India's assistance during the last Chinese invasion. There is also failure to develop a nation-wide policy for providing pensions, gratunity and employment to the dependents of the personnel and officers who laid down their lives in the defence of the country and also for those who are permanently disabled in the course of the operations.

Then, there is need to re-organise the Army for guarding Ladakh and the North-Eastern border areas of the country by constituting a separate Himalayan Army and the need to equip the army with modern weapons used in fighting at high altitudes. There is also need to re-organise training at the various Command Headquarters and to train officers of the army in foreign countries in modern warfare whenever necessary and to the extent necessary. Then, there is need for increased welfare activities. There is need to strengthen the Air Force specially as also the Navy and to intensify the efforts concering increased production through the Defence Production organisation. There is also need to reorganise the Armed Forces Information Centre and the Intelligence Department and to provide accommodation to the Army personnel recruited during the emergency.

**13 hrs.**

My hon. friend, the hon. leader of the P.S.P. would be going in great detail about the failure to make a thorough probe into the political and military aspects of the recent reverses suffered by our army. Our hon. friend from the Communist party posed certain questions in regard to why we had to meet with those failures during the recent war that China had inflicted upon us. I need only say on very good authority that the Army feels terribly humiliated over the defeats that had come to be inflicted upon us and the manner in which it had been let down, both during that crisis and for over two or three years prior to that crisis, by the kind of political and military leadership that they were given and the country was vouchsafed from the Defence Ministry and the Government as a whole.

Some hon. friends have been mooting the idea that it would have been a splended thing indeed for the Government to have impeached the former Defence Minister. But what is the earthly use of taking up one particular Minister? It was the Government as a whole which really deserves to be impeached. But there is not political power enough in this country to impeach it. They can certainly re-organise and reshape themselves and in that way make their obeisance to the country, but they are not prepared to do that also.

My hon. friend from the Communist Benches had given a warning to the new Defence Minister. I join with him in welcoming the new Defence Minister . . . (*Interruption*). I also wish him all success. By wishing him all success I am wishing all success to the country as a whole. I hope that the new Defence Minister will not commit the mistakes that the earlier

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defence Minister had committed. Those earlier mistakes could have been excused if nobody in this country had given him timely warnings; but in spite of those warnings the earlier Defence Minister did what he did or failed to do what he failed to do with the result that the armies, as everyone has said before, were outmanned, outweaponed, outgeneralled and also outnumbered. It was not because proper morale was not there. Indeed our troops were highly patriotic. If there were to be any kind of a political tinge that has to be given to our defence forces, it is only of patriotism and I am glad to say that our armies and our defence forces as a whole are as patriotic, if not more, as all those of us who are not in the defence forces but whose duty it is to stand by our defence forces. What was lacking for them was what was not given by the Government, namely, proper leadership and proper generals.

We, on this side of the House, had many occasions to warn the Government about the manner in which the then Defence Minister and various others who were associated with him were trying to import politics, groupism, personal idiosyncracies and choices and favouritism into the armies and about the manner in which the leadership of our army and the defence forces was being developed, put together and kept together. But all our warnings were not heeded. We know the result. My hon. friend wants the present Defence Minister to wonder why the earlier Defence Minister had become an earlier one, why the earlier Chief of Army Staff had become an earlier Chief of Army Staff and why another Commander had become an ex-Commander. He should know the reason; the former Defence Minister should know the reason; the earlier Parliament as well as this Parliament also should know the reason because we had been giving these warnings in spite of the frets and frowns of the hon. Prime Minister.

Before I go to the next point let me say that it is not only the defence forces which feel terribly humiliated—and rightly so—but the country as a whole and, at least for my part, I feel awfully humiliated when I found the hon. Prime Minister saying that, after all, in India we only had a few reverses in two or three battles and therefore he felt humiliated by some other people saying that the whole nation was feeling humiliated All that I can do is to repeat, once again, that I feel humiliated indeed over this attitude displayed by the leader of the Government.

Then, let me take up the need for constituting a Himalayan Army. Of course, generally we say that there is an army, but what I suggest is a number of armies which are given names and numbers also and in that manner I want a Himalayan Army which will be specially constituted, provisioned, trained and armed so that it will be able to operate at high altitudes both in guerilla fashion and in the conventional manner of armies. Everyone knew that so many people from different parts of the country had to go and fight and they fought wonderfully under the most adverse circumstances. But, nevertheless, if a greater percentage of them had been people recruited from the five Himayalan regions, surely our armies could have given a better account of themselves. The sufferings that came to be inflicted upon our people not only by the Chinese but also by the climatic conditions and various other difficulties could have been minimised if only Sikkimese, Nepalese, NEFA people, Bhutanese, Ladakhis and Kashmiris had been recruited in larger numbers and were given the necessary status and strength.

This does not seem to be a revolutionary suggestion because the Ministry itself is thinking of providing special facilities for people who have got to operate at high altitudes and in the Himalayas. They are themselves suggesting additional allowances for them. What I suggest is that it is not

enough to offer additional allowances only but it is necessary to recruit them on a different basis and start them on a different salary basis as also allowances, equipment and all these things so that those people will not have any worry at all in regard to their creature comforts and the necessary equipment. Secondly, they would be able to fight much more spiritedly since they would have the feeling that they are defending their own home and hearth, their own regions and their own cultural environments. So, I hope, my hon. friend, the Defence Minister, will try to give some consideration to this suggestion.

I am glad that they have decided to promote the Jammu and Kashmir Militia battalions and designate them as Ladakh Scouts. Instead of tinkering with this matter in this manner, desirable though it is, it is much better for them to take up that bigger possibility of constituting a Himalayan Army.

Then, there is also need for giving representation, or rather for speedily recruiting more and more officers. There seems to be a niggardly policy at present. If you take more and more of them, it is quite possible that immediately all of them might not come to be employed and needed. But it is best to have as many of them as possible in the Reserve List, pay them a retaining fee, if necessary, and keep them waiting on the waiting list so that at any moment a bigger emergency than the present one comes upon us the Government would be able to lay its hands on that list and send for all these people to come to our rescue.

Then, we want military intelligence. Now, in regard to this matter, it is difficult for me to feel quite secure because we have forces in our country which are aligned with Soviet Russia and China on one side and also with Pakistan on the other. Therefore, I am not quite sure how much of information I can possibly expect our Defence Minister to place at our disposal. I would like to have a full discussion with him and also with the Prime Minister and more than that, rather along with the Chiefs of Staff. Otherwise, there will be danger. Indeed even now, what you call, about the labourers, the workers, who are employed in the ordnance factories, are we quite sure that a larger percentage of them are entirely tuned only to the call of our motherland and the urge of patriotism and not influenced by some of those highly strung political minds of people whose international contacts and international alliances and international loyalties are found to be so very inconvenient at this present juncture. I am in favour of self-reliance. We are all in favour of the present Defence budget, the amount of money that my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has found it possible to place at the disposal of the Defence Ministry, not because we feel sure that this money is likely to be spent in a foolproof efficient manner, not because we feel sure that no wastage would take place, but because of our urge of patriotism that there is in the minds of the people and also ourselves. But I do not feel sure that this money would be enough. My hon. friend the Communist spokesman was wondering whether we were not placing too much money at the disposal of this Government.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I never said that.

**Shri Ranga:** It is quite possible Well, that is the import of what he said as I thought. I am subject to correction. But, anyhow, one thing is clear that it is quite possible that the Defence Ministry may not be able to spend all this money within the particular one year usefully and efficiently without wasting anything at all. Therefore, they cannot be too sure about it. That was the reason why I ventured to make that suggestion to you and through you to the Government that they should think of appointing a high-powered committee whose duty should be to examine from

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time to time not only their estimates but also the manner in which they would be incurring this expenditure so that then and there the suggestions could be given to them to enable them to avoid any wastage. One per cent of wastage out of this sum of Rs. 870 crores or Rs. 880 crores comes to Rs. 8.8 crores and 2 or 3 or 4 per cent of wastage till now has been taken to be, more or less, normal. If that was to be indulged in now, then it will be a very serious matter indeed for our national economy because some of those new taxes that my hon. friend has come to impose now again over which there is so much righteous indignation and dissatisfaction in the country are expected to yield nearly Rs. 25 crores and the 3 per cent of wastage would come to that amount. Therefore, the Defence Minister cannot be too careful about it. Having said that, may I ask, have they got the necessary organisational equipments to spend this money efficiently and satisfactorily during this particular period? If I am to judge the achievement of the Defence Ministry from what has happened during the last three or four years, I cannot feel quite so sure about it. There were the 'Shaktiman' and there were the Japanese trucks. The former Defence Minister told us that he was going to produce all these things at a great speed and we know their failure. It was only five or six crores of rupees that were involved in it. Here we are placing at the disposal of the Defence Ministry hundreds of crores, more than what they had last time. Therefore, may I know, would it be possible for them to spend it efficiently and satisfactorily? I am glad my hon. friend, the Finance Minister happens to be here and I hope he will try to go into the kind of the Finance Minister that we used to have before the Planning Commission had come and begin to exercise those powers not in order to inhibit proper expenditure but in order to see that this expenditure is incurred in a satisfactory, efficient and useful manner.

Then, there is the question of leadership for the army. I am told—and I speak subject to correction—that in England they have an Army Council consisting of the Chiefs of Staff and he disposes of almost all problems of discipline, organisation and internal management and the Defence Minister is not expected to interfere and he does not interfere. It is only when his advice is sought or when the Chiefs of Staff are not able to agree amongst themselves, or when high matters of State are involved, the Defence Minster's interference is invoked or is indulged in. I would like a similar practice to be developed in this country. Maybe, it used to be there some years ago but the earlier Defence Minister had started monkeying with it and, therefore, there is all the greater need for the present Defence Minister to adopt this practice.

In regard to the recruitment of these officers and their training, not only greater speed has got to be followed but also the training period has also got to be shortened. They have themselves agreed in principle. Now, I would like that to be gone into very carefully so that more and more people can be trained and more frequently, more rapidly and what is more, till now if anybody were to examine the manner in which all these various Generals have come from various parts of the country and also other ranks, one would find there is a great imbalance. We would like an assiduous efforts to be made, a conscious effort to be made and sincere effort to be made by the Defence Ministry to see that from every part of India as many people as possible are encouraged to come and join the army and the defence forces so that the whole of India will be taking part in the defence of our country.

Will this money be enough? The answer that is given by what we learn from the press about the talks that our Ministers are having with various representatives of America,

England and various other countries, is that it is not enough. This is not the amount that will have to be spent during the next year in developing our defence equipment. So much more would be needed. How much more, w edo not know. We would like the Defence Minister to give us some idea as to what we are now providing for would go half-way or one-third way, or one-fourth way, or three-fourths way. How much more we would have to depend on other countries? Certainly we have got to depend on other countries in order to make ourselves completely self-relient, to use that word in another way, as against the Chinese. We do not know, when the Chinese are going to come. The Chinese themselves have been talking in a very warlike manner and they have been attributing to us a warlike spirit which we do not seem to exhibit that we are starting our own military stations on the borders of Sikkim on their side, that we are having reconnaissance flights and the rest of it. Here is our Prime Minister who says, and he has been a saying so, we would not touch Longju although it once belonged to us just because we have given word that we are not going to interfere with it today. That is the Prime Minister we have, peace-loving as he is. Yet, the Chinese go on making these accusations as it has become their habit. They accuse us of things which they try to do themselves, which they have already begun to do or which they are going to do. That is how they are going to trouble us. If they are going to trouble us, we do not know when the invasion is likely to take place? It it likely to take place in the manner in which it took place last time? Did our Ministry know that it was going to take place in that manner? I cannot ask them for enlightenment now because they may not possess it.

But, one thing is clear. The Prime Minister and some other people have given to understand during that crisis that Delhi is one of the nearest places to their jumping off places from Tibet, for their planes. May be 1 hour or 1 hour and 30 minutes. Most of our cities are in danger of being destroyed. The British were at one time wiser when they did not build the multi-storey buildings in Delhi. Now, we thought we have become wiser and we have built all these things and spent all the money and taxed the people. What is going to happen to all these things? The Prime Minister was himself in jitters. So were we, because we do not wish to lose all these things. So we want air protection. Whether you call it air umbrella or air armada or anything you like, we need it. Have we got any equipment in our country? They themselves have said that we do not have more than a few hundred. Everybody says that the Chinese have got thousands. Who supplied all these things to them? My friend says that these M. I. Gs. are going to start a new chapter for us. Two have come. Twelve are to be in our possession in some time to come. But, the Chinese have got hundreds of them.

**An Hon. Member:** Thousands.

**Shri Ranga:** Whether it comes to thousands or not, anyhow, hundreds they have got. Who supplied them? My friend wants us to be warned about America and England, that England is likely to send Skymasters to China. Here is Russia which has been building up all these equipments for China for all these years.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** They are building it for you also.

**Shri Ranga:** Yes. They have built for us. They have built these friends also for us. We cannot afford to be complacent. (*Interruptions*) We must be self-reliant. I agree. That is why my friends, I think, have become self-reliant by asking all those people who are pro-China for the time being to take leave from their party and themselves have become self-reliant now. That is not the kind of self-reliance that we want. We want self-reliance here in our country by strengthening ourselves, not

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only with our own equipment, but with all the equipment that all other countries including Soviet Russia, are willing, are good enough, are sensible enough to provide to us. If Russia is going to give all that, we have not said No. Indeed, the Americans themselves have not said No; the British or anybody else.

In fact, my friends the Communists and also those friends from the Congress benches are so much in love with their dogma of nonalignment. So are the Americans. So are the British. They think that they are going to be partners with us in this terrific fight that we have got to wage with tne Chinese in order to liberate our country. If they are to be partners in this common fight, they would not like us to be fighting on two fronts. That is why they want some kind of a settlement,—that these two countries are sensible enough to have a settlement between themselves, India and Pakistan. Not because they want to impose it on us. If we do not want to be friends with Pakistan, we are welcome. Only Pakistanis are suffering from the suicidal mania that they have begun to behave in such an inhuman and indecent manner. They have made it absolutely impossible for us to think about them in a friendly manner because of their cussedness. It is no fault of England or America. Then, again, they do not want us to be on unfriendly terms with Soviet Russia however closer Russia is with China. Their New Year Message is there. In spite of that, my friends have the temerity to think like this and give sermons. The New Year Message was given by Khrushchev. He warned the whole country, the whole world lest they should think that China and Russia might possibly fight among themselves. They would never do so, he said. They were blood brothers.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): In case of attack, they would go to their aid.

**Shri Ranga:** In case of attack they would go to their help. I have no objection. The only trouble is, China has picked up a quarrel with us. That is why we have to see who are our friends and who are not. There are some people who would be neutral. Soviet Russia may be neutral; may be somewhat friendly; more friendly towards China. We cannot forget that. Here are countries which are friendly. They have given us support last time. Hundreds of crores worth of stuff has been flown into our country. It is extraordinary for anyone who has got a proper sense of gratitude and grace to begin to throw doubts in the face of the fact that every day an aeroplane came filled with armaments. They were rushing to our rescue. If all these things had not come, we do not know whether the Chinese would have declared cease fire at the moment that they declared it. We want that support to come.

If these people were to come, we want them to come as friends, not as masters. There, we are one with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is one with the country. I am sure these people have got the sense enough not to think in terms of any kind of strings at all. They have displayed that statesmanship even earlier. When they went to Korea, did they occupy Korea? They prevented the Chinese from occupying the whole of Korea. After they had liberated Korea up to the particular paralled, did not the Americans go back? We do not want the Americans to come in that manner also into our country: not even in that manner. We want the Americans, the British—we make no bones—we want all the other countries, Canada, Australia, West Germany, France and all the democratic countries who want to help us to come into common comradeship with us in order to fight against Chinese communism.

**Shri Tyagi:** Comradeship means becoming communists.

**Shri Ranga:** No, no. I do not want to give the monopoly of the use of that word to the communists.

We want a victory plan into which development also will be dovetailed. We do not want a distinction to be carried on as the Prime Minister wants us to accept between development on the one side and war preparations on the other. Priorities there must be. The very first priority should be given to defence, to victory. To this end, let there be development. In the course of the development, we certainly do stand for the State alone undertaking the responsibility of producing armaments in this country. That is not enough. They have had their experience of the ordnance factories. They say they are working overtime by paying so much more. That is a wastage. I want more ordnance factories to be started. They say that they are starting 12. How long are they going to take? I think my hon. friend the present Defence Minister will not be so erratic as his predecessor by changing his orders every month, every three months, every four months, as it happened in 1962 and 1961. Ordnance factories could not be brought into existence and covered accommodation could not be created. Even the initial steps could not be taken. I hope he will learn from all that experience. He is going to start 12 ordnance factories. How soon, where, in what areas, all these things will have to be tested. It is going to take a long time, if they are not going to be dynamic. Twelve will not be enough. Twenty-four would be needed. Every State has got to be provided with one or two ordnance factories. New people have got to be taken in, those people who have not been touched, singed and catapulated into an ideology which is barren of patriotism and which is alien to patriotism. That is very necessary just as we have found it necessary to recruit our own people in order to man our own trawlers which are playing in the Brahmaputra instead of having to depend on Pakistan. Similarly, we have to develop our ordnance factories. With this end in view, these ordnance factories will have one motto and one motto only, to produce more and more to be placed at the feet of our Mother India.

Then, lastly, I am anxious that so much more has got to be done for our jawans. No opportunity should be given for any to give—what should I say—brain-washing to them. Our jawans have to be paid more, so much more. The country is ready. In fact, the money given that way will not be wasted in any way. Their allowances have got to be stepped up. Better equipment has to be provided for them. Welfare services also have to be stepped up. After having done all this, accommodation has got to be provided. The Minister of Housing was bewailing that he had not enough money. I would rather money were taken away from that Ministry and given over to this Ministry in order to provide accommodation for our officers and defence personnel. There should also be covered accommodation for the equipment. In all these directions, dynamic steps will have to be taken.

I would like this Ministry to be reorganised so that it can become much more compact. At the same time, let them have, if they want, any three of the best Ministries to go and aid the Defence Ministry. Let not the Defence Ministry feel jealous of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. Let it not make the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination feel unhappy because it has not got any work or anything like that. Both these Ministries are needed, and they have got to be dovetailed into each other; the military production has to be dovetailed with civilian production. The private enterprise, the people's enterprise, and the peasants and workers are also only too willing to place as much of their own production as possible at the disposal of the Defence Forces provided the Defence Forces will have statesmanship and dynamism enough to welcome their co-operation and stimulate their co-operation and provide the necessary incentives.

In this manner, I would like the Defence Ministry to be reorganised

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and strengtheened. I wish well of the Defence Ministry and also of our country with all the money that we are placing at their disposal. Let me hope that when I come back again next year to deal with the Defence Ministry's Demands, India will be in a happier position and a better position, and it would not be necessary for me to take the same stand that I had taken yesterday that such and such a Ministry should be dismissed.

**Mr. Speaker:** According to intimation since received from Members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 4, 6 and 10 to 14 as shown in List Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

**Shri Yashpal Singh** (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Unsatisfactory arrangements in NEFA and Ladakh before or after the Chinese Aggression.* (1)]

(ii) "That the demand under thte head Defence Services, Effective be reduced by Rs 100".

[(i) *Need for reorganisation of army,* (ii) *need to strengthen the air-force and navy,* (iii) *need for conscription in the country,* (iv) *need to strengthen the intelligence department in army,* (v) *method of promotions in the high ranks of the army personnel, and* (vi) *method of awarding the medals to the army personnel who fought in the NEFA and Ladakh in* 1962-63. (2)]

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to make a thorough probe into the political and military aspects of the recent reverses suffered by our army.* (3)]

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Discrimination between Officers and Other Ranks in the matter of annual increments.* (4)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to* (i) *increase the pay and allowances of Jawans,* (ii) *allot more funds to the State Post War Reconstruction Fund Committee,* (iii) *provide better service conditions for the employees of the various State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Boards,* (iv) *ensure employment facilities to ex-servicemen,* (v) *provide funds for starting ex-Servicemen's Co-operative Societies,* (vi) *reserve* 25 *per cent of vacancies for war service candidates,* (vii) *provide family quarters to married Jawans,* (viii) *provide dearness allowance to Jawans at the same rate as allowed to civilian employees of the Defence Ministry.* (ix) *relax regulations to enable better opportunities of promotions to higher ranks.* (6)]

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to* (i) *maintain adequately-equipped army on the border, and* (ii) *guard the North-East frontier border of the country.* (10)]

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for immediate action to remove the Chinese from Nefa and Ladakh on Northern border of our motherland.* (11)]

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** I beg to move: "That the demand under the head Defence Services, effective, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to (i) reorganise the army for guarding the North-East and Ladakh border areas of the country, (ii) increase the strength of the Army, (iii) equip the Army with modern weapons used for fighting at high altitude, (iv) open more recruiting centres, (v) reorganise training at various Command headquarters, (v) train officers of the Army in foreign countries in modern warfare, (vii) increase welfare activities of the Naval personnel, (viii) strengthen the Air Force, (ix) strengthen the Navy, (x) increase the number of training centres for Pilots and Ground Engineers, (xi) intensify the efforts concerning increased production through Defence Production Organisation, (xii) re-organise Armed Forces Information Centre, (xiii) provide accommodation to the Army personnel recruited during the emergency, (xiv) expand Territorial Army Units, (xv) expand and increase Lok Sahayak Sena Camps, (xvi) establish National Volunteer Rifles, (xvii) expand the activities of the Indian Navy, and (xviii) equip the Naval Research Group with modern instruments.* (12)]

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective be reduced by Rs. 100".

Need for effective steps to strengthen Defence Services to meet the challenge of Chinese aggression (13).

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for building up our defence factories for production of modern arms.* (14)]

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर बहुत जोरों के साथ कहा गया है कि जनता के ऊपर ह्यूज बर्डेन है, एनार्मस अमाउंट है। मैं जरा सा अपने बजट के ऊपर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। पीस टाइम का बजट एक होता है और वार टाइम का बजट दूसरा होता है। भारत वर्ष पीस टाइम में अपनी नैशनल इनकम का कुल २.५ परसेन्ट डिफेन्स पर खर्च करता था जब कि यू० के० अपने बजट का ६.५ परसेन्ट, यू० एस० ए० ६.५ परसेन्ट, साउथ कोरिया ७.४ परसेन्ट, मलाया ३ परसैन्ट, इंडोनीशिया ४.६ परसेन्ट, इजराइल ६.३ परसेन्ट और पाकिस्तान ३ परसेन्ट खर्च करते थे। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि पीस टाइम में हिन्दुस्तान दुनियां के सब देशों से कम अपनी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर खर्च करता था। अगर वार टाइम के बजट को आप देखें तो यू०के० में उस की नैशनल इनकम का ५२ परसेन्ट खर्च होता था, यू० एस० ए० में ४५ परसेन्ट खर्च होता था, लेकिन आज जो हमारा बजट है उस में हम कितना खर्च करते हैं? हम अपनी नैशनल इनकम का सिर्फ ५ परसेन्ट खर्च करते हैं। उस के लिये भी हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि यह ह्यूज बर्डेन है, एनार्मस अमाउंट है। मैं इस चीज को नहीं समझ पाता कि जब भारतवर्ष के ऊपर विपत्ति आई हुई है तब हमारा बजट कितना होना चाहिये।

**13.33 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जब हम ५ परसेन्ट खर्च करते हैं वार टाइम में तब छोटा सा कंट्री इजराइल पीस टाइम में ६.३ परसेन्ट खर्च करता था।

हमारे दोस्त ने यहां पर कुछ आंकड़े दिये, लेकिन वे आंकड़े ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं सेंट्रल बजट से पढ़ कर आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९५७–५८ में जब कि हमारे पूर्व डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर थे उस समय हमारे बजट का ट्रेंड क्या था। उस समय से हमारा बजट घटता चला गया। सन्

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

१९५७–५८ में हम ३५ परसेन्ट डिफेन्स पर खर्च करते थे, सन् १९५८–५९ में ३१ परसेन्ट खर्च करते थे, सन् १९५९–६० में हम २६ परसेन्ट खर्च करते थे, सन् १९६१–६२ में भी २६ परसेन्ट खर्च करते थे, सन् १९६२–६३ में हम २३ परसेन्ट खर्च करते थे। इस प्रकार से जैसे जैसे भारतवर्ष की सीमा पर चीन और पाकिस्तान का जोर बढ़ता गया वैसे वैसे हम अपने डिफेन्स बजट को सिकोड़ते चले गये और वह स्थिति आ गई कि भारतवर्ष पर आक्रमण हुआ तथा हम भारतवर्ष की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ हुए।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** In terms of money, what was the amount?

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : इस में अमाउंट भी दिया हुआ है। वह भी इसी प्रपोर्शन से हुआ है। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि अब जो हमारा ४१ परसेन्ट खर्च हो रहा है वह सन् १९५७–५८ से सिर्फ ६ परसेन्ट ज्यादा है।

**श्री त्यागी** : किस चीज का परसेन्ट?

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : सारे बजट का। हम सन् १९५७–५८ में जो खर्च किया करते थे उस से यह सिर्फ ६ परसेन्ट ज्यादा है।

दूसरी बात मुझे नेवी के बारे में कहनी है। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने उस को थोड़ा सा स्पर्श कर के ही छोड़ दिया। अगर हम चीन की जल शक्ति को देखें तो पायेंगे कि आज से पहले उस के पास केवल २५ सबमैरीन्स थीं, लेकिन आज वह दुनियां की चौथी शक्ति है। वह चौथी शक्ति इस प्रकार है कि यू० एस० ए० के पास सब से ज्यादा सबमैरीन्स हैं। उस के बाद रूस आता है, उस के बाद ब्रिटेन आता है और चौथा नम्बर है चीन का। आज से दो वर्ष पहले मैंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबमैरीन्स बनाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के पास एक भी सबमैरीन नहीं है। उस वक्त कहा गया कि सबमैरीन अफेन्सिव वेपन है। और चूंकि वह अफेन्सिव वेपन है इस लिये हम उस को नहीं बनाना चाहते। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सबमैरीन अफेन्सिव वेपन नहीं है, वह डिफेंसिव वेपन है। आज दुनियां की स्ट्रैटेजी १८ वर्ष बाद बहुत बदल गई है। जो हथियार या जो युद्ध नीति हमारी १८ साल पहले हो सकती थी वह आज नहीं है। आज बारशिप बिल्कुल बेकार हैं, डिस्ट्रायर बिल्कुल बेकार हैं। आज सबमैरीन का स्थान पहला और एअर-क्राफ्ट का स्थान दूसरा है।

आप लोगों ने अभी थोड़े दिन पहले पाकिस्तान की एक खबर पढ़ी होगी कि माल द्वीप में पाकिस्तान अपना जल अड्डा बनाने जा रहा है। साथ ही साथ सबमैरीन बेस वह ईस्ट, और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान, दोनों परफ बनाने के लिये तैयार हो रहा है। इस का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो सामुद्रिक सीमा है वह पश्चिम में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से, पूर्व में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से और दक्षिण में मलक्का द्वीप से घिर जाती है। आज हमारे पास अदन नहीं है, आज हमारे पास सिंगापुर नहीं है और हमारा इंडियन ओशन घिर गया है। अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करनी है तो हमारी शक्ति भारतीय समु में इतनी ज्यादा होनी चाहिये कि कोई भी अटेकिंग आर्मी आये, हम उस का सामना कर सकें।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : आर्मी?

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : हां, अटैकिंग नेवी। I do not come from a maritime State, as my hon. friend does.

अब आप चाइना की शक्ति को देखिये। जैसा मैंने कहा चाइना सबमैरीन के मामले में आज दुनियां की चौथी शक्ति है। उस के पास पेट्रोल वेसेल्स २४ हैं, मोटर गन बोट्स

५५ हैं मोटर टारपीडो बोट्स १३६ हैं, लैंडिंग शिप्स ३० हैं, लैंडिंग क्राफ्ट्स ३५० हैं। इन आंकड़ों के विरुद्ध हिन्दुस्तान के पास एक भी जहाज नहीं है। यह किस बात का द्योतक है? यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि चाइना ने जो अपनी शक्ति बनानी आरम्भ की है वह इस आधार पर आरम्भ की है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के कोस्ट पर हमला करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह बड़े सुभीते से हमला कर सके। इस से हमें जरा होशियार रहने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम थोड़ा होशियार नहीं होते तो इस का फल यह होगा कि जैसी हमारी अवस्था नेफा एरिया में हुई वैसी ही अवस्था हमारे कोस्ट की भी होगी। आप इस को जरा देखिये तो सही हमारा लैंड बार्डर ९४२५ मील है, कोस्टल लाइन ३५३५ मील है। अर्थात् हमारी सीमा का २७ परसेन्ट कोस्टल लाइन है। लेकिन हम ने अपने डिफेन्स बजट में जो नेवी के लिये रक्खा है वह डिफेन्स बजट का सिर्फ २.५ परसेन्ट है, इस साल दिया गया है। इस में यह लिखा गया है कि पहले से ३९ लाख ३१ हजार रु० और ज्यादा दिया जायेगा। केवल ३९ लाख। इस प्रकार से आप देखिये कि हम ने नेवी के वास्ते कोई खास बात नहीं की। हम ने सन् १९५९–६० में १४ करोड़ रक्खा, सन् १९६०–६१ में १८ करोड़ रक्खा, सन् १९६१–६२ में १९ करोड़ और सन् १९६२–६३ में भी १९ करोड़ रक्खा, और सन् १९६३–६४ में उस के पिछले साल से केवल ३९ लाख रु० ज्यादा रक्खा है एफेक्टिव सर्विस का। अगर इस में नान-एफेक्टिव सर्विस का २ करोड़ रु० और मिला लें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा २३ करोड़ रु० होता है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि इतने छोटे से बजट में आप अपनी समुद्री सीमा की रक्षा कर सकेंगे तो आप ऐसा करने में अपने को असमर्थ पायेंगे। आपके पास काफी जहाज नहीं होंगे और अपनी रक्षा करने की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तो उस अवस्था में आप अपनी समुद्री सीमा की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ होंगे।

शायद हमारा सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय इस प्रकार से सोच रहा है जैसे कि सैकिंड वर्ल्ड वार के समय चर्चिल और रूजवेल्ट सोचा करते थे कि आधुनिक युद्ध में नेवी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन जब यू बोट का मिनेस उनके सामने आया तो रूजवेल्ट साहब के दिमाग में और चर्चिल के दिमाग में यह बात आयी कि नेवी का बहुत बड़ा स्थान है।

आपको मालूम होगा कि दूसरे विश्व युद्ध में इंग्लैण्ड की रक्षा कैसे हुई? वह केवल नेवी के कारण हुई। जरमनी के पास ११६२ यू बोट थे। इनका उपयोग वह अटलांटिक और भूमध्यसागर में जोरों से करता था और इन यू बोटों के द्वारा उसने २१५ लाख टन के जहाज डुबोए थे। आपके पास क्या है। आपका तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मरचेंट नेवी का टारजेट है वह कुल जमा पूंजी में १२ लाख टन के करीब है, और उधर दूसरे विश्व युद्ध में २१५ लाख टन के जहाज एलाइज के डुबोए गए थे। मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर आज से आप के ऊपर हमला हो और दूसरे से आप सहायता लेना चाहें तो कैसे लेंगे। आपकी अवस्था पोलैण्ड की सी अवस्था होगी। जब पोलैण्ड पर वार डिक्लेयर हो गयी तो चैम्बरलेन साहब ने कहा था कि हम पोलैण्ड की सहायता करेंगे। लेकिन उसे सहायता कैसे की जाती। पोलैण्ड तो चारों तरफ से बन्द था। अगर आपके पास मरचेंट नेवी नहीं होगी, और कनवाय को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए नेवी नहीं होगी, तो बाहर से सामान कैसे आएगा। आपकी अवस्था वही होगी कि जो बिल में चूहे की होती है और वह मारा जाता है। आपको सहायता देने की इच्छा रखते हुए भी और देश आपको सहायता नहीं भेज सकेंगे। आप कह सकते हैं कि हमारे पास हवाई जहाज से टैंक आ सकते हैं और दूसरा सामान आ सकता है। मैं कहता हूं कि यह असम्भव है। इस वास्ते मैं बहुत विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करनी है तो आपको नेवी की तरक्की करनी होगी क्योंकि आपके दूसरे देशों से मुख्य मीन्स आफ

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

कम्युनिकेशन समुद्री जहाज के जरिए से ही हो सकते हैं । रेलवे से आप दूसरे देशों से सामान नही ला सकते, हवाई जहाज से भी भारी चीजें नहीं आ सकतीं । इसलिए अगर आपके पास स्ट्रांग नेवी और मरचेंट नेवी होगी तो दूसरे देशों से आपको सहायता मिल सकती है ।

आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान क्यों ईस्ट में और वेस्ट में अपने नेवल बेस बनाने पर इतना जोर दे रहा है । शायद हमारा मन्त्रालय सोचता है कि लैण्ड ही लैण्ड से काम हो जाएगा लेकिन आज लैण्ड बेस की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता नहीं है । पोरिस के आविष्कार के पश्चात् लैंड बेस का महत्व समाप्त हो गया है क्योंकि सबमैरिन से मिसाइल और राकेट लांच किए जा सकते हैं सबमैरिन एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको आप देख नहीं सकते । हवाई जहाज आएगा तो वह ऊपर से आएगा । उसको आप देख सकते हैं और मार सकते हैं । लैण्ड फोरसेज से आप लड़ सकते हैं । लेकिन सबमैरिन का आप क्या करेंगे । वह तो पानी के अन्दर से आएगा । इसलिए जब तक आपके पास अच्छे सबमैरिन चेजर नही होंगे तब तक आप अपनी रक्षा करने में असमर्थ होंगे ।

हमारे सामने कहा जाता है, अखबारों में भी यह बात आती है, और हमारे भूतपूर्व डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कहा था कि पहाड़ में लड़ाई होने से क्या होगा, जब वे मैदान में आयगे तो हम उनसे लड़ लेंगे ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : दैट इज दी स्ट्रेटजी ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : मैं कहता हूं कि यह स्ट्रेटजी बिल्कुल गलत है । अगर आप उनको पहाड़ में नहीं रोक सकते तो उनको मैदान में भी नहीं रोक सकेंगे । आप हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास देखिए । जब भी हिन्दुस्तान की सेना विदेशियों को बाल्हीक में या हूंडस पर या खैबर में रोक सकी है तभी हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा हो सकी और जब जब भी कोई विदेशी सेना इंडस को पार करके हिन्दुस्तान में घुस आयी तो वह सीधे ढाका तक पहुंच गयी है । तो हमको भी दुश्मन को पहाड़ में ही रोक देना चाहिए । अगर हम उनको पहाड़ में आ जाने देंगे तो उनका वहां पाकेट हो जाएगा और हमारा शत्रु वहां बैठ जाएगा । फिर उसको वहां से कैसे हटाया जाएगा और कैसे हम उससे अपनी रक्षा कर सकेंगे । आपके सामने बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण है । आप राजस्थान को लीजिए । साढ़े सात सौ वर्ष तक राजस्थान वाले अकबर से भी लड़े और उन्होंने फीरोज शाह तुगलक और औरंगजेब से भी मोर्चा लिया क्योंकि उनके पास पहाड़ थे । वे पहाड़ में बैठ कर युद्ध करते थे । शिवा जी को लीजिए । उनके पास पहाड़ था । पहाड़ में बैठ कर उन्होंने युद्ध किया और अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा कर सके ।

**श्री त्यागी** : इसीलिए तो मराठा के सुपुर्द यह काम किया गया है ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : हम से कहा जाता है कि हम माउण्टेन वारफेयर नहीं जानते । मैं तो कहता हूं जमुना से लेकर ढाका तक तो हमारे यहां मैदान हैं । बाकी तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पहाड़ ही हैं । दिल्ली के चालीस मील दूर से लेकर आप कन्या कुमारी अन्तरीप तक चले जाएं आपको पहाड़ मिलेंगे और इधर हिमालय पहाड़ है । तो हमको यह बुजदिली का विचार अपने मन में नहीं लाना चाहिए कि हम पहाड़ में नहीं लड़ सकते । हमको मैदान में लड़ना है, पहाड़ में लड़ना है और हर जगह मजबूती से लड़ना है ।

बहुत बार कहा जाता है कि हम एटमिक पावर को पीस फुल परपजेज के लिए इस्तैमाल करेंगे । मैं कहता हूं कि एटमिक पावर का पीसफुल उपयोग आप तभी करगे जबकि

हिन्दुस्तान आजाद रहेगा । जब हिन्दुस्तान में किसी दूसरे देश की सेना आ जाएगी तो आपकी एटमिक पावर खत्म हो जाएगी, आप बना ही न सकेंगे । लिहाजा आज हमें दृढ़ता और निर्भीकता से कहना चाहिए कि हम एटमिक पावर का उपभोग अपनी रक्षा के लिए करेंगे, सेना के लिए करगे ।

अभी कहा गया कि चाइना ने अपनी एटमिक पावर में काफी प्रगति कर ली है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर चाइना सबमैरिन में फोर्थ पावर दुनिया में हो सकती है तो उसके पास एटमिक सबमैरिन भी हैं । आजकल के जमाने में अगर आपके पास एटमिक सबमैरिन नहीं होगी तो आप सफल नहीं हो सकते । लिहाजा मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास जो एटमिक पावर है उसका हम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए उपयोग करें ।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे रक्षा मन्त्रालय का शुरू से यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि इसमें मन्त्रियों के जल्दी जल्दी परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं कि किसी को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने का मौका नहीं मिला । अब हमारे वर्तमान प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री जी आ गए हैं मैं कहता हूं कि वह एक योजना बनाएं । और प्लान के साथ सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । अभी तक हम सिविल सैक्टर के लिए और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए प्लानिंग करते रहे हैं, लेकिन जब भी मैंने यहां डिफेंस के लिए प्लानिंग का सवाल उठाया तो हमारे ऊपर लोग हंसते थे । लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि डिफेंस के मामले में भी हम प्लान के अनुसार आगे बढ़े । अगर हम प्लान के अनुसार अपनी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो हमको अफसफलता प्राप्त होगी । हमें हमेशा यह याद रखना चाहिए कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान आजाद रहेगा तो आपके प्लान भी चलेंगे और सब चीजें चलेंगी, लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान में विदेशी फौज आ जाएगी तो ये सब प्लान आप से आप समाप्त हो जाएंगे । इसलिए विदेशी शत्रुओं के प्लांस चलने के पहले प्लांस को आप चलाइये । वह प्लांस इस दृष्टि से होने चाहिऐ कि किसी भी कीमत पर देश की रक्षा की जायगी, चाहे एटमिक वैपंस से हो, चाहे मिसाइल्स से हो और चाहे राकेट से हो । ७०० वर्ष की गुलामी से निकाल कर हमने इस देश को आजाद किया है और हम इसको फिर से गुलाम बनने देने के लिए कदापि तैयार नहीं हैं । लेकिन अगर हम इस दिशा में गाफ़िल रहे और हमने इस देश को पुनः गुलाम बन जाने दिया तो आने वाली सन्तानें हमारे मुंह पर थूकेगी और हमारे माथे पर कलंक का टीका लगाया जायेगा कि जहां हमने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद किया वहां हम उसकी आजादी को कायम नहीं रख सके और हमारे जिन्दा रहते वह फिर से गुलाम बन गया । भगवान् करे ऐसा समय न आये और हमारी आने वाली सन्तानें यह कहें कि हमारे पूवजों ने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराया लेकिन मिली आजादी की उन्होंने रक्षा भी न की ।

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee** (Ratnagiri): At the outset I would like to welcome Shri Yashwantrao Chavan to his new office, and I wish him well in his new appointment and the new responsibilities which he has to bear.

I confess this Report of the Ministry of Defence is somewhat beyond my comprehension. I should think it requires some extraordinary quality of thought reading or some kind of deduction to be able to understand the ramifications of this wordy and, may I say, very comprehensive Report. But it deals with all sorts of trivialities. It tells you about the foreign visitors who have been here, the big plan of the NCC, but if this Report is meant to be either explanatory or is supposed to give some sort of reassurance at this time of national emergency, I am afraid it gives just the opposite impression, because it creates the impression that there is no defence planing whatever, that there is no real estimation of the needs of defence at the moment and that there is no plan to reorientate the structure of the armed forces in

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the context of the present emergency. If it is not in the public interest to divulge these defence matters, then I would say that to produce a lengthy and confused Report like this is an open admission of chaotic thinking. Besides, I fail to understand the logic of it

Here we have in this country missions which have come from America, Canada, England and Australia. They are supposed to be here to advise us, and I presume that if they are here to advise us, they are apprised of our defence needs, that they have visited our defence installations, that they have some idea of our defence pontentialities, the sort of equipment we can absorb etc., and, needless to say, when these missions go back, they are at liberty to utilise this information in any manner they like.

I would quote here an extract from a pamphlet by an American economist. He has obviously been here as he has been to some of the other backward countries. This is an extract from *Defence and Development in less Developed Countries*, by a man called Charles Wolf, who belongs to the Rand Corporation, California, and it was printed in December, 1962. He says:

> "....New countries tend to be zealous about protecting their independence, and sometimes even militant about projecting it on to their weaker neighbours. The Sino-Indian border situation is illustrative of both points. New countries are also likely to have internal security problems of considerable proportions as a result both of their own initial weakness, and of the stimulus provided to factionalism and dissidence by the achievement of independence itself....."

Mr. Kingsley Martin has been writing in the *New Statesman and Nation*. I have not got the quotation with me, but I remember vividly reading a passage where he says that the Indian Army is finished. He says there is unlimited effort for a limited project.

All these things are said, and what does the Government do about it? Does it take the trouble to explain to Parliament what its plans and policies are? No. I consider that producing a Report of this nature is an outrageous example of mistrust of Parliament by Government.

In a democratic country, the function of examining and challenging Government policies is reserved to Parliament as a whole. What is more, in Parliament is vested the supreme authority. I realise that in this time of crisis the Defence Ministry is necessarily limited, restricted, by what it can give, but I would like to request the Defence Minister, when replying to the debate, to at least give us some idea of things like our defence commitments. I would like to know and the country would like to know, what our reaction would be if tomorrow China were to invade Bhutan or Nepal or Sikkim. Does our defence plan today include liability for defence of these small border States on our frontiers?

Secondly, I would like him to give us at least some broad idea of the defence plan. I hate to use the word "strategy". I am not a military strategist, but I do think that if democracy is to function successfully with the co-operation of the people, it is the duty of Government to explain these things to Parliament. All such matters as I have mentioned require to be clarified, so that the country can take up the challenge of standing up to the enemy with courage and confidence.

Rumours and speculations are about the worst things for public morale. So, what I am trying to say is this, that a democratic system cannot work on a basis of mistrust. Any attempt to do so can only bring about inefficiency and chaotic conditions.

To elaborate the point further, this very element of mistrust, I am sorry to say, has crept into the armed forces. It has undermined the authority of commanders and affected their ability of leadership. There is nothing so damaging to the morale of the armed forces as the breaking down of discipline and solidarity of the services. One must remember that discipline and team work are the two main factors of the fighting forces. If you are going to tamper with this, you are going to break the entire fabric of the armed forces. You are going to have an unreliable, indisciplined army that is not going to be able to stand up to the test of battle. On the battle field it is not all these ideas of patriotism and other considerations which work with a soldier. There is only one thing that matters, that he is a trained and disciplined soldier, that he will follow his leader, obey him and work as a member of his team. This is not very difficult for an ordinary person to understand. You do not have to be a military strategist to understand the importance of discipline.

I recall that sometimes when I flew with the Air Force and we went through rough weather or through frightening terrain, the thing that mattered was that the pilot did not panic. You can well understand it is only a disciplined individual who in a time of crisis does not give in to panic and fear.

The armed forces comprise the largest organised force in the country. I know that there has been a lurking fear in the minds of politicians and in the bureaucratic circle also in the country, to some extent, that some adventurous commander somewhere will exploit his position and untilise his command to gain political power in this country. (*Interruption*).

**An Hon. Member:** No possibility.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): Nobody thinks so.

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** I am sorry this has been not only publicised but it has been circulated in a most insidious and pernicious manner. I say it with some confidence. This has undermined the morale of the army because it has undermined the commander's ability, his leadership.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Who does it?

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** You may not do it. This is a very serious charge to make. I know it. I make it with a full understanding and full responsibility. If the hon. Member would go through some of the press—

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** The only press is the *Current*.

**Shri Ansar Harvani** (Bisauli): And the Birla Times!

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** I charge some of the press. Not all. I do not say that everybody does it. I say that there is a tendency to do it. I do say that this tendency is very damaging to the armed forces.

Apart from this, the two things which count in the armed forces are loyalty and integrity. Unfortunately, a tendency has crept in which, to some extent, has brought about favouritism. Postings, promotions, even sometimes, I dare say, the award of decorations, have been done on the basis of favouritism. So, if such tendencies are not eradicated, immediately, if some dishonesty, however small, is not punished immediately and drastically, then I am afraid that you will not be able to keep up a high standard of either ability, efficiency or morale in the armed forces.

Now I would like to refer again to the NEFA incident. A certain jawan said to me:

"साहब, अगर हम छोटी सी गलती करें, तो हम को अठाइस दिन की फैटीग

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मिलती है। जब इतने बड़े बड़े अफ़सर्ज़ ने गलतों की है, तो उन का क्या होगा ?"

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** (करनाल) : उन को अठाइस दिन की दुगनी क्यों न हो ?

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** The point at issue is that the enquiry should be completed as soon as possible and there should not be any suspense. It is not necessary to publicise its findings but some suitable action should be taken, and the enquiry should be completed. It is four months since it started. I put a question about it during the Question Hour. I mention it again. We must be prompt so far as these military aspects are concerned, and you cannot let things hang fire.

I quote here to illustrate my point.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** I must quote a little bit here. In the final analysis, our friends will help us, with equipment, and whatever inadequacies we have, we may be able to overcome them. But the thing that counts in the armed forces is the soldier, the man. To illustrate this, I quote from a very illustrious soldier of the last war, Field-Marshal Montgomery. This is what he said:

> "Man is still the first weapon of war. His training is the most important consideration in the fashioning of a fighting army. All modern Science is directed towards his assistance, but on his efforts depends the outcome of the battle. The morale of the soldier is the most important single factor in war."

I have not much time. So, with your permission, I will take just a few more minutes. I would like to speak a little on recruitment. One other thing is—I am not sure because I have not got the data—is wastage. I understand that there is a great deal of wastage even after the selection is done. Particularly in the Air Force the boys are taken and in the first stage, there is a wastage, and later on, in the flying stage even, there is a wastage. There is less wastage in the army. The point at issue is that we must make some changes in the conditions of service and provide some insurance in the case of accidents, if you want to attract the right type of personnel. If you do not have the right leadership in your army, the whole army falls. So, at the moment, two things are of very great importance. The army is like a pyramid. After you reach a certain stage, there are very few vacancies. At 40 or 45 years of age, a Lt.-Col. may have to leave the army. In our country, there are not the same opportunities for re-employment as there are in countries like England. Unless some arrangement is made so that those men who are to leave the service at the age of 40 or 45 can be re-employed, I am afraid you are going to have trouble with recruitment.

Similarly, unless you can provide some kind of compulsory insurance to which the officers can contribute so that in case of death there is some provision for their wives and families, you are not going to be able to recruit the right type of persons. I do not say that it is only the monetary considerations which attract men to the armed forces. I know it for a fact that there are people to whom this is a life of dedication, it is a career, it is a calling. But, nevertheless, this is a very important thing which worries them: the fact that if they are killed, their wives and families are left without sufficient funds. I thank you.

**Shri Manabendra Shah** (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the defence of our country has to be effected in two ways: we have to solve the immediate problem as well

as form a long-term defence policy, including the training and carrying out of the policy. The steps that the Government have taken—as we are made to understand—according to me, relate only to the immediate defence problem, because, a mere increase in the strength of the armed forces or a mere increase in or improvement of equipment or a mere changing of or improving the system of training does not solve the long-term problem, but it only helps us to face the immediate problem. Therefore, though my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta gave certain important pointers, I would say that they really relate to the immediate problem more than the long-term policy.

If our defence policy is based on this pattern, then I fear that we may again see the NEFA calamity in the future, because the Chinese policy is to develop those projects which are conducive to a successful war, while ours is for defence as well as economic development. Therefore, they are definitely to develop faster, their method of approch is far quicker than ours where preparedness to take off is concerned. So, it becomes necessary for us not only to look into the defence problems which are of an immediate nature, but also to the long-term defence planning.

Professor Ranga has also mentioned about giving priority to the defence at the expense of economic development. I beg to differ, because economic development is also an important aspect of defence. The very thing that he does not want to have, the very thing that he wants to prevent, is the disgruntlement in the country itself, and if economically we go poor, then the samething will happen, which has happened in South-East Asia. Economically they are not so well off. Therefore, the very party that he wants to avoid coming into the power or getting the people under them—he will be helping them and abetting them. Hence, the economic Development has to go hand in hand with the defence development. That is the only way to present that danger.

If I might copy the term used by Shrimati Mukerjee, if we do not have a long-term policy in a scientific way, in a more mature way and in a more serious way, then we would be again starting in a chaotic manner our country's defence. The House may be told perhaps that the Government has already set up such an organisation. I concede that the Government has set up varied and multi-organisations, but I still hold that none of these organisations can do the work of the type that I have in mind. Some of them are only decorative, some are impotent and most of them, I hold, are non-coordinated. If we had an appropriate organisation, we would have been able to assess in time the importance of the increasing population of China, the expansionist policy of China, the importance of Tibet as a base for military build up, the necessity of road for Chinese through our land to the patrol Singkiang and the maintenance of law and order there, the importance of salt lakes of Ladakh, the importance of NEFA as backdoor to the rice bowl of South-East Asia and many such other important matters. Therefore, if we had an organisation of this sort before, then the Government would have been in a position to take positive and adequate steps effectively, but because we did not have such an organisation, we had to face the debacle of last year.

Now, probably it can be argued that such an assessment may only be of academic interest. But, Sir, things never stay stagnant. We have not only to plan to upset the advantage the Chinese have gained by absorption of Tibet, road into Singkiang and occupation of other parts of India, but we have to assess the political and economic needs of all our likely aggressors and do so continuously. We have to assess and study their potential to achieve it in their own country, how we are helping them in that, how other countries are helping them in

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that and whether and how we are an obstruction to the achievement of their goal. For that purpose, I have to suggest very strongly, a whole-time high-powered body consisting of military strategists, economists, scientists and other experts on the same lines as the J.I.B. in England should be created for integrated operational planning.

This brings me to the immediate problem. I am very glad to learn that more Divisions are being raised, modern equipments are being introduced and the Commands have been further divided. But I, who come from a danger area, namely, the hills, would like very much an assurance from the Government that the Chinese would be help in the hills and that the Government does not subscribe to the view, erroneous as it is, that the Chinese can really be taught a lesson in the plains. Such an assurance is necessary. Such a policy is necessary and is possible, as otherwise, the Government would be leaving us at the mercy of the evils of occupation I am sure neither this House nor the Government would like to see us in that position. It may be different in Ladakh where we have very little population. It may not have been possible in NEFA, because we were not prepared, but now there would be no reason why a proper defence cannot be done in the hills itself.

I have also suggested before that the Government should also plan what may be called a proper operational plan for the evacuation of the civilian population and their rehabilitation if vagaries of war force our armies to withdraw. This is very essential, because in the first place, along with the planning to fight, we must also look into the question of civilian population. If civilian population has to be withdrawn for some reason or other, there should be a proper plan for their withdrawal. They should not be left to come out on their own or be left there at the mercy of the occupiers. Therefore, I have to request that the Government should also look into this aspect of the defence of India.

The other point which I had raised previously is the utilisation of the local people. The local people can be utilised in two ways, specially in those areas where you are already recruiting people for the armed forces. I am to suggest that firstly the Government should create, at least in my State in Garhwal Hills, Scouts like the J and K Scouts of the Garhwalis. They would be useful both as a second line of defence and later they can be changed, if so required, into proper regular armed forces. They would also be useful if you have to go in for guerilla warfare. On all these grounds, I strongly suggest the creation of Garhwal Scouts on the same lines as the J and K Scouts. Along with this, "Labour Corps" should be created from the local people there, because the labour there is already scarce and so a labour corps would be useful.

Before I sit down, there is one important matter which I would bring to the notice of the House and that is the impact of the present taxation on our armed forces. We all know that three years ago, Government had appointed an experts committee to consider the pay and allowances of the armed forces. After mature consideration, they came to the conclusion that the pay should be increased. I have tries to study the impact of the taxation and I have come to the conclusion that it has adversely affected the armed forces. I do not want to take all the ranks. I will just take the example of Major. The first revision in April 1960 fixed an amolument of Rs. 1200 per month to a Major in the 24th year of his service; in the second revision it was raised to Rs. 1300. But the present taxation will reduce this to Rs. 1100 or Rs. 1150. In 1960 the Committee found that the pay was less and they increased it to Rs. 1200.

Subsequently they found that even Rs. 1200 was less and so it was raised to Rs. 1300. Now the impact of the taxation is that the Major will actually be getting about Rs. 1100. Over and above this, there are certain compulsory donations or subscriptions that they have to pay. Actually their pay comes to far below what it was before now comes to afr below what it to Rs. 1200 .Therefore, I fee tlh Heoues wil algree with methat specially when the emergency is there, our armed forces do not deserve this treatment. Also, this will affect their efficiency and this will not be conducive to bringing in the right type of officers into the armed forces. Therefore, I would request the Government seriously to consider this matter. Either the present taxation should not be applicable to them or if that is not possible due to some constitutional hitch, there should be an appropriate increment in the allowances given to them.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: Sir, I pay my tribute and homage to the martyrs and soldiers who fell on the battle field and I also pay my greatings to all those who have been engaged in this task of liberating our country from the Chinese hands. In this emergency, defence is not only the duty or concern of the armed forces, but it is the concern of the whole country. Defence is no longer a matter that is the responsibility of the Government, but it is a national defence today. The responsibility is as much of the defence forces as the people as a whole. It is the most non-controversial problem so far as the country is concerned. We are happy that at this juncture we have a person to head this Ministry who is also a non-controversial person. We wish him well. We feel that he will be equal to the very great task and onerous responsibility that falls on him.

Sir, the report that is before us is rather scrappy. It does not give much information. It merely mentions about the deficiencies. Probably, the Minister or the Defence Ministry did not want to give the details of the deficiencies of the past, because the past is a very disgraceful chapter. The speakers who have have preceded me have just referred to. Probably there is a feeling, why beat a dead horse. But, Sir, if I offer any criticism about the past, it is not because I want to blame anybody, it is not because I want that somebody should be punished. But I want that there should be a thorough probe so that we may plan for the future against the treacherous action, against the difficulties that were created deliberately in our defence preparations and defence policies.

At present the Defence Ministry is concerned with two enquiries. One is regarding the Tusker. The Defence Minister, in the course of a reply, gave the allegations against the Tusker Organisation. I hope that enquiry will be completed as soon as possible. One result of this enquiry has been that the Border Road Development Organisation has been re-constituted by making a person, who would be perhaps responsible for many of the misdeeds, as the only non-official in that body—the ex Defence Minister has been made a member of the Border Road Development Organisation. And what position has been given to the present Defence Minister? There was a post of Vice Chairman. That post has been abolished. So Shri Chavan is just a member. That is the only outcome, perhaps, of the probe that is under way.

Then, the Defence Minister has promised to us that there will be an enquiry about the military reverses. But the terms of reference, which after great pressure he gave to the House, are, I will say, hoplessly limited in nature. It only refers to the military operation, and that also it does not cover fully, not even to all the areas. He has stated in his reply that this investigation on the military reversals would take place only in regard to NEFA, particularly in the Kameng sector. What about Ladakh? There

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were also initial reverses as has been admitted even in this report. Are you not going to enquire into the military reverses there? What about the problem of supplies? Even after we had more facilities for air and road supplies to the Ladakh region, it is on record that 50 per cent of the supplies could not reach our personnel there. What about an enquiry into this matter? There is one other thing. When the Prime Minister at long last made this declaration that the Chinese should be thrown out and he declared before he went to Ceylon that he had ordered our army to throw out the Chinese, I want to know whether that order was passed with the full knowledge and the responsibility of the military action that would follow after that. When we prepared ourselves, have we ever done that? Was our full military force engaged to stop the Chinese? Why is it that the Air Force was not used? If full military action was to be taken, I want to know who prevented our Air Force from being used. I want to know—and it is necessary that this should be gone into—whether there was interference at a higher level even in regard to deployment of our military in NEFA. All these matters are very serious. The country wants to know at what level, at what stage the responsibility lies. We do not want to be merely told that the training, equipment and other things were lacking. If you have not permitted your army to do its job fully even with the machinery at your disposal, if the machinery at your disposal was not fully utilised, then it is no good blaming our army saying that they lacked the necessary training or the necessary equipment.

Some complaint has been made that more money was not provided to the Defence Ministry. It is all wrong. From the records it would appear that from the year 1959 the allotment of money to the Defence Ministry has been increasing. But there have been many shortfalls. The money was not fully utilised and we did not get the equipment necessary. This is the sad story of the whole affair. The defence image was build up in this country slowly and deliberately keeping anything and everything was kept terest. Not even the Parliament could know anything. Nobody could know anything and everything was kept secret in the public interest, and the only interest that was served was the interest of the enemy. And, the Prime Minister always came to the protection of the ex-Defence Minister, probably basing his conclusions on the information that was given to him by the same Defence Minister who wanted to create a deliberate misleading atmosphere in this country saying that everything was O.K. so far as the defence of the country was concerned.

Therefore, it is very necessary that this problem should be enquired into. It is not correct to say that what the Prime Minister has agreed and the Defence Minister has promised to have a probe into the military reverses that we suffered is the same thing. We are agreed that we would not raise this question. If it is for this limited nature it is all wrong. I think the scope should be widened. The scope should be extended. Unless we know the overall position, unless a full probe is made, we will not be in a position to plan for the future.

Coming to the question of secrecy, so far as Parliament is concerned I want to know one thing. The hon. Members who preceded me have also spoken about it. In a democracy, what is the responsibility of the people? How can they discharge that responsibility and give you full co-operation unless the Parliament is also taken into confidence? We do not demand that you give us operational secrets, movements of armies and other things. Nobody has ever demanded that. The Parliament is prepared to give you funds as much as possible so that we may have a strong defence organisation in the country. To see that our defence forces do not suffer from

any kind of disability, even in regard to the matter of salaries and emoluments, the Parliament is prepared to go to any length and the country is also prepared to do it. At the same time you must give us figures and information at least to have understanding of the whole situation and to convince the Parliament that what you are doing is on proper lines, on right lines. I do not understand what this secrecy it when foreign countries and even our enemies know every detail about what we are doing. Sir, you may remember that President Ayub Khan made a statement saying that India was not fighting because her army was engaged here, her army was engaged there etc. He went on saying as to how much army we have got. If they are in a position to know it, is the Parliament here not entitled to know about our production and other things, how far we have progressed, what are our defects and difficulties, what are our needs etc? These are very necessary. If it is not possible to give it in full, why not have a Defence Parliamentary Committee as such where the Defence Minister can take into confidence selected people and where more information could be given? There is no secrecy, so to say, and it should be given, as far as possible, so far as Parliament is concerned.

Then, I would again ask, before I go into any other question, what is our defence policy today. What is the war policy today? Are we fighting a defensive war? What are we fighting? Are we still addicted to that policy that unless the enemy attacks, or even if the enemy attacks us we will not attack them? That has been our policy so far. Even in the posts where we had the army they refrained from firing because as a peaceful, non-violent nation we wanted them to function that way. So what is our strategy today, that is what I want to know. Unless this strategy is specifically and clearly made, I do not think the preparations can be made properly.

And then, defence against whom? We say that we are building up our strength. Building up our strength cannot be done just in the air. You cannot build up just against the entire world. It is not possible. No country can ever do it. As we are all defence-oriented today, as the entire economic thinking is defence oriented today, defence also must be oriented towards something. And what is that thing? Have you now decided this policy that so far as our present requirements are concerned, and so far as our present organisation is concerned, our defence is mainly against China, the northern border? You should reorganise your defence in that manner, so that the entire planning follows out of that.

I would also suggest, and I want that the Defence Minister should make it clear—there is no secrecy in this matter—whether we wait to attack the enemy only when they attack us again? Is that our position today? We are not sending our army even to the area which has been vacated by the Chinese. That means that those areas, for all practical purposes from the military point of view, are in their hands, and we must therefore wait. It has been stated by no less a person than the Prime Minister in the course of an article in *The Foreign Affairs Journal* that an enemy who is aggressive has always an advantage. So, are we going to give this initiative to the enemy in our defence preparations also today? Or are we prepared to say that our defence policy today also includes not only stopping the enemy, attacking the enemy, resisting the enemy, but also that our army will be able to have pinzer movemet wherever necessary, to see that the enemy does not come into our country. Their weak points must also be guarded and our army must have the freedom to fight.

I think these are very necessary preliminaries that are required when we are discussing our defence preparation for the future.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Sir, I would again say this, because I have a feeling that if at Sela we were defeated it was not because equipment was lacking. By that time the equipment had reached there. It is again this, that the whole affair, if anything, has happened because of a few things, because of a few defects in this policy. We have no anticipation we had no strategy; we had no military intelligence. There has been much criticism about military intelligence, but I am told on good authority that even the military intelligence people at an early stage gave reports of the concentration of the army in large numbers in the northen borders. Yet nothing was done. This anticipation was not there. There was bad Generalship. It is admitted. And why is it? Our army, our Generals who in the past had a very brilliant record and who could match anybody in the world, at that crucial juncture, none of them were given the responsibility of operating in that region but were just shunted to some factory here and some there, and so on. I want to know how far that policy has affected this and whether that question of promotions on favouritism, which was raised by this Parliament, whether that has any thing to do with this tragedy. I hope after Mr. Chavan has assumed responsibility, no longer those constant differences amongest the armed forces or between the administrative head and the military organisation exist in the defence organisation.

Sir, the next question that we have to consider is both short-term and long-term. Government has come out with many things about their policy, how they are going to meet this emergency. We are thinking of long-term programmes. We are inviting foreign mission to come and discuss with us and give us actually what are our defence requirements. It is all to the good. But what is going to happen in the interrognum? That is most important today. The Chinese are not going to wait till two years—as it is said, we well take one year or two years. They are not going to wait till we get American help and other help and prepare ourselves or, as my friend suggested, till we stand on our own legs. He was suffering from a misconception when he was speaking about non-alignment. We all stand for non-alignment. But so far as China is concerned, China is not a non-aligned country so far as India is concerned. That has been made very clear by the Prime Minister. And that is our policy. Therefore, this short term programme is also very important.

What about our equipment? We have said that in small arms we will be self-sufficient. In how many years, I want to know. It is not a fact which has come out very clearly from the audit reports and from other that even at present the equipment that we have in our ordnance factories are very old; some of them, they say, are even eighty years old. Can we just increase our production without some provision, at some time or the other, to replace them? Even that was not done. That being the position, you must plan it in such a manner as to show that these are our immediate needs, this we can do under circumstances that we are placed, for the others we have to depend on friendly countries. That must be made very clear.

In this connection I would also say this. I do not understand the plan of having only six divisions. What is this six divisions? If during the British time, within fifteen months they could double the strength — we were not free then—if they could do that, now the entire defence science has developed like anything. Even in 1963 is it not possible for us to have a larger programme so that we can have a larger army than six divisions, which means probably it won't be more than fifty per cent of the strength of the army that we have?

In this connection, the more important things is the air force. It is

very important from all point of view, and therefore we want to know what are the concrete plans. Is it possible ever for us to manufacture all that we need? If not, to what extent? And for what do we have to depend on others? And how are you going to assure and ensure supply? I may tell you in the country not only the people but the armed forces themselves will feel greatly assured if we today, without any inhibition, tell them that even for certain needs like air equipment we will get in plenty and we have concluded this. Therefore I would like that these Commonwealth air missions which still have to submit the report to you, that these talks should conclude as soon as possible. The talks seem to be going on, missions after missions are being sent as if the Defence Minister — he will excuse me, but that is the feeling that grows in me — as if the Defence Minister has many masters. Probably he is not the master of his own Ministry. Otherwise I do not understand, it is beyond my imagination how when the Defence Minister exists with assistants, with such a big machinery, even then it is necessary to get persons to advise, and not only to advise, but persons must be sent abroad to negotiate about all these matters. What is their role, I want to know. These are very important things. Probably, the Defence Minister, or the Defence Ministry's responsibility today is divided between the External Affairs Ministry and the Defence Ministry. Might be. It is said that a Civil Air Guerilla Force is being organised. For this task, one Chief Minister — I am proud of the fact that he comes from my own State — is being sent to America because, according to the Prime Minister, he is the only person in India today who has some knowledge, unusual experience, in this matter because he was a pilot.

**An Hon. Member:** Once upon a time.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He is brought here or he comes here. When the budget was being discussed in the State Assembly, he was absent; he was negotiating with America. For what? Something which even the Defence Minister dose not know. What is that Civil Air Guerilla Force, we would like to know. We have been hearing much about him and he has been given a room in the External Affairs Ministry. Am I to understand from the Defence Minister that, so far as the guerilla force and other allied matters are concerned, it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister? I am asking this question because he is now doing it through the External Affairs Ministry and the Defence Ministry has nothing to do with that. Is that the purpose for which he was sent? Am I to understand that he had discussions with the Defence Minister about our needs and requirements and only after that he was sent to negotiate with America? I do not also understand when this Parliament is denied bare facts how is it that a person who is not a Minister who has taken oath here, who is not even a Member of Parliament or the Chief of Staff, in fact one who is nowhere in the field, is being sent to a foreign country to negotiate on behalf of us to get us some secret weapons. The Prime Minister has said here that he knows as much about defence as we and he has discussed the matter with the Chief of Air Staff. I want to know whether a similar opportunity would be given to any Member of Parliament. I know there are many Members of Parliament who take great interest in this subject, who have varied experience about defence and flying, who can give valuable advice. Otherwise, if the service of a person is needed, bring him and make him a Minister. If Shri Chavan is not equal to the task in the Defence Ministry, let him come, as many comrades and colleagues have come. We have no grudge against him. Probably, he may do better. If necessary, that can be done. But what is this arrangement? We must know what his position is and where he stands. I hope some reply would be given on this point. We know what utter confusion this country felt at one time which was removed after the removal of Shri Krishna Menon. Now

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

that confusion has again crept into the Defence Ministry at a very high level. This is very bad, so far as the future defence of the country is concerned. Therefore, I would like to have a specific answer on this point.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): who will answer this question?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The Defence Minister will answer it. If he cannot answer it, let the Prime Minister do it. I want an answer from the Government; it does not matter from whichever quarter it comes. We want to know his position and his responsibilities.

Then, I feel there is more confusion in the name of co-ordination, especially in the Defence Ministry. The Defence Ministry has the oneours task of producing equipments within a very short period of time for which he has to answer this Parliament.

**Shri Tyagi:** He can answer only so far as expenditure on defence is concerned.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The defence expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 900 crores. Is he not responsible for every item of production? Is it not his responsibility to give us equipments as soon as possible? If that is to be done, I would like to know what this Co-ordination Ministry is doing in the matter? What is the function of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination? Where does it come in? There is a Defence Minister and a defence production branch. Are they not equal to the task? What was wrong with the Defence Ministry or the ordnance factories? Have those defects been remedied? What are their present needs?

I have another question to ask. Has the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination been able to contribute anything or has it brought in further confusion?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): I asked a question on this subject today.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You asked a question but you did not get an answer because there was no answer. We read in the papers some time back that the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination called a conference of about 100 industrialists. It is a necessary step because we want that our civil industrial production machinery should also be oriented for the defence needs. Therefore, co-ordination is very necessary and essential. But we do not know what has happened in that conference. Now they are all going, the entire Ministry is going, to America because they have nothing to do here. When they go there, the whole lot of them will go on talking.

Then there is another thing. We have seen that in every country, at least during war time, the Supply Ministry is strengthened. Even during the last invasion we saw it to our cost that because of some defect or other the supplies could not reach the proper places in proper time. As this is a big task, especially in an emergency, there must be a full-fledged Supply Ministry. I could understand it if Shri Krishnamachari had been given that one task in full, because that itself is a very great responsibility. But, that is not so. He is burdened with everything, every little thing. The result has been that he is seeing wrongs and mistakes everywhere and feels "what is it that co-ordination can do". In that way, he is bringing in more confusion, instead of co-ordination. That is my complaint. I feel that it is highly essential that these industries in the civil sector and the defence sector should be organised in such a manner that there is complete co-ordination between the two. Otherwise, if it is divided responsibility, if a question is put to Shri Raghuramaiah, Shri Chavan's colleague, about defence

production, he will immediately say: "What can I do? You ask this question to the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination." If we ask the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, he will say, as he said today during the question hour in reply to questions. "What can I do? The Defence Ministry ought to write to me." If the Defence Ministry writes to him, then he will co-ordinate. This is utter confusion. If the Prime Minister has not complete confidence, or still some doubt about the capacity, efficiency or ability of the Defence Minister, he must give full responsibility to some other person. For one mistake in the past, the country has paid heavily and thousands of people have died. That is a shameful chapter of our country. We do not want that to be repeated. We want this responsibility to be put on one person, and one person alone, who can be taken to task by this country and by this House. Planning and other matters cannot do much unless Parliament is enabled to go through most essential things like the one I mentioned.

I will now refer only to two small points before I conclude. I am told that the Auxiliary Air Force Squadron whose number would be about 90 which after the invasion has been taken into the regular air force, was giving its members some flying bounty, family pension in case of fatal accident, disability pension, gratuity and other benefits. Now they are not being given to them. I am told that in Delhi itself in 1961 each member of the squadron resigned as a protest against this but yet nothing has been done. This is very bad. There are some accidents taking place and some people dying. I also hear that thousands of rupees have been accumulated in this fund. If that is so, it should be made available to them. There is no point in making it available to the members of the family after death. I feel that this matter should be looked into.

Coming to recruitment, it is admitted that so far we have got only 3,500 officers though we want 8,000 officers. The recruitment to the army is not very promising today because there is no real attraction. Why? This is a matter of concern for all of us. Even though people are anxious to join the army, still the proper climate has not been created. So far as the fighting personnel is concerned, it seems only people with low income, people who need money, they alone go and people coming from rich classes do not join the army. What has happened in previous years? We have seen sons of the ruling families, of aristocratic families, coming forward and joining the army.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Not daughters.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** In several cases daughters also come—help the army, entertain them. There are so many works. If there is enough work for each of them, they come in thousands. Therefore in the country itself an atmosphere is created that everybody, every section, high or low, must join the army. That is how morale is created in the country and an atmosphere is created. But today—I want to know—how many sons of our leaders, or even of Ministers . . . (*Interruption*).

**Shri Tyagi:** Leaders have no sons.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You and I do not have; that is a different thing. But how many of them have opted for the army? Have we encouraged them to come forward for recruitment in the army? Unless that is done, I do not think, there will be attraction and a proper atmosphere in the country for recruitment upto a satisfactory number.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence that are before the House at the moment. Let me, to start with, congratulate the hon. Minister for placing before this House

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

a Budget that, I feel, is commensurate with the need of the hour. I particularly welcome his taking over this Ministry or portfolio at a moment when we need a person of his drive, dash and ability. I am equally happy that he is assisted by his two energetic colleagues in the person of his Minister of State and the Deputy Minister.

I am very happy that a certain reorganisation has taken place at the Army Headquarters and also that the defence production organisation has been separated, in a sense, so that they are enabled to pay more attention to its organisation and to manufacture and so on and so forth. Also, I am very happy to find that some of our engineering branches that had been taken away from the Engineer-in-Chief's charge and have been handed over to him. I think, that also is a need of the hour and they have done it. I am very happy that that has been done.

Three of our Service Chiefs, I am told, meet in a sort of a committee or a board or whatever it is. Though with regard to that much of the details are not known to us, what I find is that matters of detail are being handed over to them on which they deliberate and decide. I would wish that a unified command to frame the policies is comprised of our Service Chiefs and then they devise the policies and get the okay of the hon. Minister or of the Government. I personally feel that unless all the three Commands are fully in the know of what is happening in thhe other branches, it will be difficult to know the exact position of the defence of the country as a whole.

I am also happy to find that today our defence budget, which till now we had been producing or we had been dealing with mostly as idealists, is full of realism. Therefore not only do I thank the hon. Minister and the Government but also this whole House for having expressed itself not once but a number of times which has urged the Government perhaps to look into the matter in such a manner that a realistic Budget is placed before us.

A number of things are to be kept in view when we talk or think about our defence with regard to recruitment, training and equipment which are very important matters. Then alone we may be in a position to give a proper shape to our army. With regard to recruitment I am happy with the policy that is being followed now. People are being recruited in all the ranks all over the country and opportunities are created in order to educate young men to take to military education by opening Sainik Schools and by organising NCC, ACC and such other organisations. That certainly creates a sort of a climate that my hon. friend has just now mentioned among our youth which is very necessary now-a-days.

This is the time when we are at an undeclared war with China because of the aggression that she has resorted to against our country. With the situation that is on now, a number of things have to be attended to and a number of things have to be gone into in such a manner as to enable us not only to withstand or meet this aggression squarely but also to bring up our army equal to a modern army, as is found elsewhere in the world. As has rightly been said by some of my hon. friends—my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, said that—in the past we had been fighting wars in India and it was possible that we could save our country from aggression only when we could stop the enemy at our gates, that is to say, on the heights of the mountains. Once they came into the plains it was difficult to stop them. That is how it happened that they overran our country many a time in the past. That may be correct. But, at the same time, the whole country had been under this impression for the last so many centuries that the Himalayan frontiers are impregnable. Today we find that this is now the

weakest point of our defence. Therefore, naturally, a number of things have cropped up towards which immediate attention has to be paid.

I am happy that as far as warfare on snowcapped mountains or mountain warfare is concerned, some little attempt was made already, as I know it, when our army was fighting in Kashmir. They had to face such situations; but what attempt was made was, I should say, just a partial attempt. Today attention has to be paid to it in order to enable our army to train itself fully well for snow warfare as well as for mountain warfare.

Another thing which I find is that when our army went to the great heights of Ladakh and other areas a number of vehicles would not work because of the height. Also, I have come to know that even our automobile vehicles, armament, machine guns and what-not, could not work because of great heights and because the lubricants and oils will freeze. Now, I am told, by research and attempts that our army has made, it is in a position to fight at any height without any harm coming to our armament that it may be using. For that also I congratulate the armed forces and those gentlemen who are in charge of research for army warfare.

My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, mentioned about the Jammu and Kashmir Militia. Permit me, Sir, to say a few words about that Militia. You know, Sir, in 1947 when we had the first aggression on the part of Pakistan on our land in Jammu and Kashmir State—it was quite an unprovoked aggression that took place and we were absolutely undefended; nothing was with us—we spontaneously raised an unarmed militia which did wonderful work for some time. Later, it was just developed into a sort of a semi-army. During the last so many years they have safeguarded our borders in that part of the country and have done wonderful jobs. It has been the demand of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, every now and then we have been requesting the Central Government that this Militia also may be given the position of the army. But for what reason, I cannot say that could not be agreed upon in the past. Now, the world has seen and we are happy to say that our militia in Ladakh area did a wonderful job there and we see that the Government, or the Defence Ministry, have themselves given them the status of the army by converting them into Ladakh scouts. I would submit to the hon. Minister to very kindly consider the giving of equal status to the rest of the militia in that part of the country not only because they are now working for the last 14 or 15 years but they did a wonderful job that enabled them to get better arms—they were better equipped—and also they were in a position to fight the enemy who is always lying low and whenever he finds a chance, he comes and harms us. Therefore, my submission would be that militia is given the same position as it is given to the army.

**15 hrs.**

I would also pay my compliments, in an equal measure, to the Assam Rifles. They did a wonderful job in spite of the fact that they had some handicaps.

I am happy to find that the Ministry of Defence have delegated the necessary powers to all the Commands at all levels. It would certainly enable them to take speedy decisions without waiting to go to higher-ups as to when the orders would come, when the agreements would come and what not. Therefore, my feeling is that by taking this step, it would certainly help to build up the morale a great deal. Lok Sahayak Sena and the Territorial Army are also doing a

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good job. I hope the Minister of Defence will pay more attention to these two organisations and that will be very very helpful in strengthening our armed forces and increasing our fighting strength as my hon. friend Mr. Dwivedy has said just now.

As far as our border areas are concerned, I hope, the Government is paying full attention to the construction of roads. I know a number of roads have been built, but I feel that much more attention needs to be given to that. Also, full attention should be given to aerodroms. The net-work of aerodromes, airstrips, all over the northern borders of the country will afford us necessary protection and help us.

Now, my hon. friends Mr. Ranga, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Dwivedy have said certain things about our unpreparedness. I feel that this is the time when we must plan properly, not only plan properly but also build our armed forces and our armaments too. I am reminded of the budget of USA of 1944-45. An amount of Rs. 45,000 crores was the defence budget in 1944-45. Compared to that, what is this amount of Rs. 800 crores or 900 crores that is budgeted for defence this year? What I feel is it is not easy that you will get all the equipment in no time and then it can just be supplied to our army. We have to build it up.

Then, about these friendly countries that have come to our help, apart from idealism, apart from these shibboleths I would certainly say that we should get the best out of it today and this is the time for us to organise and set up our defence industry more particular attention being given to metal cutting and metal formation. If that is done, I do not know how much more time it may take for us to manufacture our own armaments and other necessary weapons.

Another thing is, we must not feel shy of getting foreign investments, foreign scientists and foreign technicians. That will help us a lot. As far as the private industry is concerned, my feeling is that if there too most important industries are to be galvanised, I think, this is the time that should be done, so that we are in a position to manufacture our defence requirements which will be very necessary for the army.

I would say one thing in the end. I would submit that we should not rake up the past and have these inquiries and these probes. Our men have gone to NEFA to fight with all their might and make all the sacrifices. They have done their best. They have given the greatest performance. But the inquiry that may be needed is certainly whether we lacked in certain equipment and whether we lacked in certain training that could have been given to the army. As far as the army personnel is concerned, it should not be involved in such an inquiry. My submission is that it will at this hour of grave crisis demoralise our armed forces. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly see that no such thing happens that may bring demoralisation in the whole of the army.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of this Ministry.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे समय का क्या हुआ

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल मिलेगा।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** सब बोल चुके हैं। कांग्रेस वाले बोल चुके हैं, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले बोल चुके हैं, हमारे द्विवेदा जी बोल चुके हैं, अतसव का समय कहां गया ? क्या यह ऐसे ही चला जायेगा ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कांग्रेस वालों ने उतना समय नहीं लिया है जितना अपोजीशन वालों ने ले लिया है। इस वास्ते पहले कांग्रेस वालों को मौका मिलना चाहिए।

**श्री रामेश्वरान द :** इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर आपको न्याय देना चाहिए।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** यह कुर्सी हमेशा न्याय करती है।

**Dr. Melkote** (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence. While saying so, may I say, that the first and the foremost thing in the country is to build up an adequate morale of the people and on that one subject we can speak a lot. If things have happened in the past and the morale of the people went down, the causes were many which need not be enumerated here today.

Sir, may I say, it is my first duty to pay a homage to those who fell in the recent Chinese aggression and to pay a tribute and congratulate the jawans who put up a very valiant fight. This factor that the people today got united, backed up the jawans and were prepared to give any amount to support the defence needs [illegible] now that the nation has not forgotten the past, that we have not forgotten that we have been invaded by treacherous enemy and we have also not forgotten that National unity is the essence of the situation today. Therefore, if the morale has got to be built up again, that morale could be built up if the Defence Ministry could tell us that in the future war with the Chinese, we as a nation will put a very valiant fight and would win. Towards that end, whatever amount may be necessary, whatever sacrifices may be necessary, whatever young men and even women may be necessary to join the forces to put up a strong fight, the country is prepared to sacrifice in every manner and help the Defence Ministry.

In the recent few months, the morale is again being built up by the Defence Minister himself who has come in and taken charge of this portfolio, a person who has built up bold tradition of good leadership. Therefore, the morale is being built up by, first of all, the Defence Minister himself and secondly foreign powers reorganising his quality of leadership have offered all the help that is coming in from various friendly countries from all over the world. We thank all such countries.

We have also got to pay a tribute to the people themselves for all the support they have given to this Ministry. Apart from this, the workers in the ordnance factories were imbued with a sense of responsibility. They have been doing work round the clock and doing work for more than the number of hours than is usually called for. They do not want any rest. They took a voluntary decision not to make any demand on the Ministry but to work round the clock and they have been doing so all these months. It is a tribute to them that many of them have increased production both in quality and quantity—150 to 200 per cent—and the Defence Ministry itself has said this several times. I pay my tribute to these workers. Apart from other workers in other industries, they have been doing a magnificent job. This again is building up the morale of the people. This morale could be built up tremendously by increasing the numerical force of our Defence, all fighting forces in the country on land, air and sea. But, it is not merely a question of numbers. People have been talking that the Chinese have crores of population and that they have numerous soldiers among

[Dr. Melkote.]

them and that India is slow in building up. May I put it to you, Sir, that history reveals that often times, it is the quality of the people that counts, it is not merely numbers. Numbers do count. But, a smaller number of people have often times won over large armies. This depends upon the quality of the people themselves. Recently, there has been re-organisation of the training of officers and our jawans. I hope that if at all another conflict should arise, our fighting forces will give a fitting reply.

Then, it is necessary that people should not be made to sway this side and that side at this juncture by loose Government policies. Defence p licy is a very important thing. If the people Government policies. Defence policy is something wrong either in the policy of the Government or in the Defence Ministry itself, that creates a very wrong impression. It demoralises the people. The Chinese are very shrewd propagandists. They want to get us defeated by ourselves by causing confusion in our ranks. That is one of their strategic policies. Therefore, if we do not create a proper morale in the people that we are strong and we can fight if sufficient backing is given to the defence personnel, this morale would again go down. We have, therefore, to create the morale by proper co-ordination of the policies of the Government, whether a statement in the shape that emanated on the Patnaik incident or co-ordination in the Ministry, we are not concerned with that. We are concerned with the policy of the Government. Anything that the Government does to demoralise the people is a thing which goes against the grain of the people at this juncture.

Scientific personnel have got to be sufficiently built up. We have got numerous scientific laboratories—National laboratories. Private scientific bodies are also doing plenty of research work. This is a time when all this research work done both at the governmental level and in the national laboratories and private agencies are to be co-ordinated and utilized to the maximum. Apart from this, if necessary, we should, as was done in the Second World War, go to our friendly countries if we are not able to tackle some problems immediately and take the help of other scientists of other countries to help us at this juncture. All this has to be done.

In the industrial sector and the agricultural sector, everything has got to be done. People loosely talk that a change is taking place. Some people talk that the Kanpur factory where Avro engines and other things are manufactured or even the H.A.L. should go to the private sector. It is necessary to enlarge the scope of the Defence Ministry to have a larger number of industries in this sector. While all this is conceded, I do not think that these should be handed over. Let more industries be started. Let all that is already going on, go on. More efforts should be put in both by the Government sector and as well as the private sector. This kind of feeling that something is being done here and there, creates confusion in the minds of the people which should not happen.

If all this has got to take place, may I say that Parliament itself has got a duty to perform? There is a Scientific committee attached and Members of Parliament are taking keen interest. They should take a keener interest, invite scientists and understand their problem. Many of us offer suggestions to the Defence Ministry which is a technically competent body to deal with most of these things. Whether they should drag the enemy to the plains and fight or fight on the hills is not a matter on which we can or should have a say. It is for the Defence Ministry to understand and do what is right. They are prepared and fit to understand and do it. It is for us to understand where the difficulties lie and how to remove the difficulties. Personally I feel that Members of Parliament should take a keener in-

terest in the Scientific committee and try to understand these things better.

The question of recruitment is there. We have various types of recruitment taking place in the country. We have got the N.C.C. Students are being trained in several fields; there are home guards, village volunteer force, etc. I feel that while we must have all these numerous things—it is all to the good because it will build up a larger force—the question is whether the Army is getting the right type of personnel. The first priority should be given to the defence personnel. If there are rejections at the Defence level those people may then offer themselves to the other services. I understand, for the defence, numerous people have offered themselves but the rejection comes up to about 80 per cent. I cannot understand why. It is said that nearly 50 per cent of the people are not medically fit. This is a slur and the nutrition of the people has got to be built up. Why is this not being done? It is also said that a good deal of the rejection is taking place and people, who are medicallly fit are rejected just because they do not happen to know the English language knowing regional languages only. In India, there are numerous States where people can join the Army. Lack of knowledge of English itself should not be a sufficient reason. Rejection for such a cause is outmoded and is not proper.

One word more with regard to the workers and I shall conclude. I have prepared a note containing my suggestions regarding technical personnel. I am prepared to take it as read and place it on the Table. There are a few points, with regard to the personnel in the lower level. Many of them were recruited in World War II and they have put in a service of 10 or 15 years. They have reached the maximum of the scale more than 10 years ago. There is no further scope for them at all. There are thousands of them. Many of them are graduates. They can be shifted to the civil side of the Government. If encouragement is not given, they will get demoralised. This is a time when every kind of encouragement has to be given to every sector of the population.

Then, again, in the ordnance factories, there are T.B. patients. The State health insurance scheme has been extended to the other sectors. Here, the people are given leave without salary whereas in the ordinary industries, they are given salary also during their illness. It is necessary to extend the State health insurance scheme to the workers. This is absolutely necessary.

The only other point that I have got to mention is in regard to some kind of a negotiating machinery for the National Federation of Defence Workers—the INDWF. The Government has been considering the introduction of such a scheme in other sectors so that the Government personnel might negotiate with the Government with regard to their difficulties. The defence personnel in the ordnance factories have not got such a negotiating machinery. I feel it should be extended and adequate measures taken so that their grievances might be redressed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri D. C. Sharma.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप का समय देने का नियम क्या है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Please sit down.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं आपका आर्डर माने लेता हूं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि समय देने का नियम क्या है ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपको कल समय मिलेगा, आज नहीं मिलेगा ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप ने जो हमारी पार्टी को समय नहीं दिया इसका कारण क्या है ? क्या यह आप का न्याय है ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइये ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आर्डर ही आर्डर है या न्याय भी है कुछ ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल मिलेगा समय आपको ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** हमें बुलाया जाना चाहिये । मैं कोई भिक्षा नहीं मांग रहा हूं । यह क्या बात है ? हमें कोई अधिकार है या नहीं ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं कोई भिक्षा नहीं मांग रहा हूं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं और कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूं । हमें पार्टियों की दृष्टि से समय मिलना चाहिये । कांग्रेसियों को तो वही कहना है जो कि एक सदस्य ने कह दिया । लेकिन हमको समय दिया जाना चाहिये ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have got the time taken by the Opposition parties. They have taken 1 hour and 49 minutes while the Congress party has not taken more than 1½ hours.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** वह समय आप ने दिया । क्यों आप ने इसमें सब अपोजीशन पार्टियों को समय नहीं दिया ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order; please sit down.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** वह समय आप ने दिया है, हमें तो नहीं दिया ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं आप की बात समझ रहा हूं लेकिन जो मैं पूछ रहा हूं उसका जवाब दीजिये । आप गद्दी पर बैठे हुये हैं और सबको समय बांट रहे हैं ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** स्वामी जी, आप आज समय नहीं मिलेगा, कल मिलेगा ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं पूछता हूं कि आप समय उचित रूप से क्यों नहीं बांटते ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** कल मिल जायेगा ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं कोई भिक्षा मांग रहा हूं ? हमारे साथ क्यों अन्याय किया जाता है ?

**श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** (कोटा) : कायदे की बात यह है कि पहले तो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का नम्बर है, दूसरे स्थान पर स्वतंत्र पार्टी आती है और तीसरा नम्बर हमारा है इसलिये हमको भी समय मिलना चाहिये था ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** सब को मिलेगा कल ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** कैसे कल मिलेगा ? यह कोई न्याय है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टाइम देने का नियम क्या है ?

**श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :** हमारा नाम आज ही पुकारना चाहिये था ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Congress Members are nearly 350 whereas the Opposition is about 100. I have to distribute the time equally between all parties.

**श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :** लेकिन हमारा प्रतिनिधि नहीं बुलाया गया ?

**श्री त्यागी :** टाइम जो तकसीम करते हैं तो यह देख कर करते हैं कि अपोजीशन के मेम्बरों को और जो पार्टी इन पावर है उसके मेम्बरों को बराबर मौका मिलता रहे ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** हमको तो समय मिलना चाहिये था । वह दो दो बार बोल चुके और हम एक बार भी नहीं बोले ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : हमारा लीडर होता तो क्या न बोलता ?

**श्री त्यागी** : स्पीकर साहब ने ऐसा इन्तिजाम कर दिया है कि....

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : अध्यक्ष महोदय को कुछ आता नहीं, आप हमको समझाने लगे हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि हमारा नम्बर आना चाहिये था या नहीं।

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh** (Parbhani): I may submit that the words

"अध्यक्ष महोदय को कुछ आता नहीं"

may be expunged.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): My first duty this afternoon is to congratulate those jawans and officers who were the victims of Chinese aggression, nay, Chinese imperialism. As in the days of the British we had our martyrs among freedom-fighters, so, in free India, we celebrate the glory of those persons who have been the victims of Chinese expansionism and imperialism, which, I dare say, is worse than British imperialism, because it is authoritarian, repressive, ruthless and prone to the exploitation of the highest type.

I have been listening to the speeches that some of my hon. friends have made, and I have failed to understand one thing. What do these Opposition Members want us to do? What do they expect the Government of India to do? What do they expect the Defence Ministry to do? I feel that the only answer to these questions is this that we have to plan for victory at all levels, at the level of the Defence Ministry, at the level of the people and also at the level of the soldiers and officers who are going to fight this fight.

I believe that this budget which has been proposed this time is a budget orientated for winning victory over the Chinese. It is a victory budget. But I think that it is not going to be the last budget. Our Prime Minister has been telling us that we have to meet the Chinese challenge for many may years, and, therefore, we may have similar budgets in the years to come, because unless the Chinese aggression is vacated, we cannot breathe freely in this country and we cannot rest any sense of the word.

We are not face to face with China only. In these defence debates, I used to refer to the intentions of Pakistan. We are negotiating with Pakistan about Kashmir, and, therefore, I do not want to say anything that may jeopardise those negotiations, though I know what those negotiations mean, and what the outcome of those negotiations will be. But I can say that India has never been more vulnerable in its history which extends over thousands of years than it is today.

Shri Raghunath Singh told us about our coast-line, and if the Pakistani people are bulding up their bases, I think that we have to take that thing seriously. Our northern frontiers and other frontiers also are not safe, and I think that we are face to face with a total challenge, and that total challenge requires total mobilisation of the people in every sense of the word.

From *The Statesman's Yearbook*, 1962, I have got some figures about the Chinese Army. The Chinese Army consists of 30 to 35 armies, each the approximate equivalent of a European army corps. Each army consists of or comprises 3 infantry divisions of 12,000 to 17,000 men. There are also 3 armoured and 2 airborne divisions. The estimated total strength is 2 million. As regards the Navy, their present strength comprises 4 destroyers, 25 submarines, 19 frigates, 24 patrol vessels, 55 motor gun-boats, 28 minesweepers, 136 motor torpedo-boats, 50 landing ships and landing craft and 350 service craft. It is true, of course, that there are no naval bases in China.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

As regards the Air Force of China, in 1961, it was estimated at 3,000 front-line aircraft, organised in 40 to 50 regiments of fighters and 15 to 20 regiments of tactical members, plus reconnaissance, transport and helicopter units. Each regiment is made up of 3 squadrons, and 3 regiments form a division.

As regards their equipment, the equipment is entirely Russian in design and includes MIG-19, MIG-17 and MIG-15 fighters, 11-28 jet bombers, TU-4 piston-engined maritime reconnaissance bombers. 11-14 and AN-2 piston-engined transports, and MI-1 and MI-4 helicopters. The MIG-17 and AN-2 are built under licence in a national factory there.

This is the strength of the Chinese Army . I read also an article in the *Foreign Affairs* of October, 1960, which was entitled 'Every citizen a soldier'. We have also to take into account the Chinese militia. It is true that the people say that the Chinese militia is a kind of labour force. But that is not so. The Chinese militia is claimed by the Chinese authorities to have a strength of 125 million men and 75 million women. It is, however, a conscript labour force rather than a military establishment. More than this, there is conscription in China. Conscription was introduced there in February, 1955. The service lasts 3 years in the Army, 4 years in the Air Force and Coastal Service, and 5 years in the Navy. The yearly intake is about 4,50,000 men of 18 years of age.

I do not know much about defence as my hon. friends know, but I think that the first principle of defence is that we should understand our enemy, and we should understand his strength, and we chould understand his disposition. Unless we understand the strength of the enemy, I do not think that our planning can be very fruitful and very effective. Now, what is the moral of this story? The Chinese nation is a war-like nation. The Chinese are a militant people. The Chinese economy is geared to a war-like economy. And here was my hon. friend saying that we should not go to the US or the UK or the Soviet Union or any other country in order to get help from them but the Chinese should be left free to get such help as they can from other countries. I fail to understand the logic.

How are we going to meet this challenge of numbers, untold numbers, numbers which are staggering in proportion? How are we going to meet them? Do you mean to say that by raising six divisions, we shall be able to fight the Chinese? I weclome those six divisions. But we are mistaken if we think that we can push back the Chinese by raising these divisions. I know that our Government are making very good efforts in regard to recruitment, in regard to training etc.; they are establishing new Sainik schools, and they are increasing the strength of the military academies and so on. But if we think that by doing all this we can fight the Chinese, I say with my limited understanding that we are utterly mistaken. The only answer to the Chinese menace is this. . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shall we sit for half an hour and give chance to two more Members today?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, we shall take up the non-official business at 4 P.M. And the House will sit till 6.30 P.M.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The only answer to this Chinese danger is to have conscription. I think that our Defence Minister should not hesitate and should not be afraid of introducing conscription in this country. It is no use tinkering with the problem. I know that we are going to have

NCC in all the colleges for the college students; I know that we are going to have the ACC in the schools, and I know that we are having the National Discipline Scheme. All these things are there, no doubt, but I think that if we have to be prepared to meet the Chinese danger, we must have conscription. I would request the hon. Minister to devise ways and methods to have this conscription. I think the time is ripe when we as a nation will respond to this call. The psychological preparation has been made, and all other kinds of preparations have been made for this emergency. If we miss this opportunity, I am sure posterity will not forgive us; we shall be written down in the comity of nations as a people who did not rise to the occasion and who proved to be utter failures. Therefore, I think the only answer to this challenge is that we should have conscription. Unless we have conscription, I think the Chinese menace will be hanging over our heads like a Democles' sword all the time, and the preparations we shall make will not be of great avail.

I come to my second point. Much has been made about our reverses in NEFA. Of course, our reverses there are deplorable. They make me unhappy; they make every citizen of India unhappy. But no one has referred to what we did in Ladakh, in Chushul. It is a strange irony of fate in my country that while we are talking about defence, we always highlight the weaknesses but are not trying to pay due attention to whatever good we have done. Why don't we match Ladakh against NEFA? Did we not keep the Chinese back there? They were superior in numbers, in fighting power, in everything. They were as prepared there as they were in NEFA. Yet our jawans, our commanders and our fighters beat them back. They did not let them in.

Therefore, while we want a probe in the case of NEFA, I think we do not want a greater probe than that. The Defence Ministry should also try to tell us what was the difference between Ladakh and NEFA. In Ladakh, we wrote a glorious chapter in the history of our army. In NEFA we were not able to do that. I think they should give a complete picture so that we can place things in proper perspective.

I do not want to go into details. I would tell the Defence Minister through you that the five points listed already in the probe are enough. But I want that the findings we get about NEFA should be applicable not only to the NEFA sector but they should be a yardstick for us to measure the defence forces in our country. They should give us an overall picture of the defence forces of our country. We should see whether the defence forces are adequately trained, adequately equipped, whether our system of command is fool-proof and whether the physical fitness of our troops is such as to stand any kind of strain, whether our commanders have the capacity to influence the men who are under them. I think these five things are comprehensive and omnibus and they should be looked into.

Another point. Let us take the case of our ordnance factories. It is true that they are giving a better account of themselves than before. But I also know that ultimately we have to depend upon the products of our ordnance factories. We may get a few aeroplanes or some other arms from abroad; but ultimately the brunt of the battle is to be borne by our country. So a great part of this budget should go into the building up of more ordnance factories so that we need not depend on others. I know we have been manufacturing small arms, big arms, fighter planes and so many other things, but this tempo has not only to be kept up but increased.

Another point. The School of Foreign Languages must be strengthened

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

because we have now to confront people who know our languages much more than we do. Therefore, the strength of the School of Foreign Languages should be increased so that we are able to cope with the demands being put up from all parts.

Another point I want to make is about pensions. I think our jawans and officers must have better pension scales. It is no use saying that they have had enough. I think the emergency requires that the pension scales should be revised upwards so that the jawans have that feeling that whatever may happen to them, their interests are adequately taken care of.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Much has been said about atomic power. I think we are wedded to peace and no doubt we want to utilise everything for peaceful purposes. But what is this peace worth if we are not to live to enjoy it? If you want peace, you shoul prepare for war. I woul say that we should have no scruples in gearing up our atomic energy establishment for the purposes of war. The Chinese are threatening to explode—or have already exploded—an atomic bomb. They are threatening to build atomic armaments. I do not think we should lag behind in this competition.

Another point . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Another, another, another.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You give them 40 minutes but when our turn comes, you go on ringing the bell.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You are in the governing party.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Then you should ask us not to come to the House and speak!

I was going to say that in universities, we should have schools of Himalayan studies. We should also have schools for Tibetan and Chinese studies. The Ministry should try to subsidise those school as much as they can. (*Interruptions*). I know my communist friends laugh because they do not mean what they say and they do not say what they mean.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): We were saying that we would make you the Principal of that School.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I know you very well and you know me very well.

I was submitting very respectfully that our defence machine should be geared up to the maximum of its potential in terms of men, training, armaments, morale of the soldiers and also in terms of morale of the nation. Unless we do that, we cannot fight the Chinese. Besides the Chinese, we have another neighbour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You do not know him. I know him He has now acquired a new friend in China. Therefore, there is going to be trouble from that front also. We should take care of that also.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** (करनाल) : "ओं आब्रह्मन ब्राह्मणो ब्रह्मवर्चसि जायताम्, आराष्ट्रे राजन्यः शूर इषव्यो अति व्याधि महारथो जायताम् । दोग्ध्री धेनुर्वोढा अनड्वान् आशु सप्ति पुरंधिर्योषा जिष्णु रथेष्ठा सभेयो युवा उस्य यजमानस्य वीरो जायताम् निकामे निकामे नः पर्जन्योवर्षतु फलवत्यो न ओषधयः पच्यन्ताम् योगक्षेमो न कल्पताम् ।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बड़े संघर्ष के पश्चात् मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । परन्तु मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि जब लोक-सभा में कोई

व्यवस्था नहीं है तो लोक-सभा से बाहर व्यवस्था रह सकेगी, मुझे ऐसी आशा नहीं है...।।

**श्री शिव नारायण:** (बांसी) : ऑन ए प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर, सर। लोक-सभा में व्यवस्था के लिये अभी स्वामी जी ने जो कहा वह गलत बात कही है और उसको उन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिये।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** सेना के बजट के संबंध में मेरी अपनी व्यक्तिगत राय यह है कि इसके लिये जितना भी अधिक धन दिया जाय उतना अच्छा है। इसका कारण यह है कि हम केवल पुलिस और सेना के सहारे जीते हैं। और जितने विभाग हैं, उनको जनता चला सकती है। गवर्नमेंट का काम यह नहीं है कि वह कल-कारखाने खोले और अपने सिर पर इस प्रकार की विपत्तियां ले। ये काम जनता के होते हैं और जनता इनको गवर्नमेंट से भी अच्छी तरह से चला सकती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रतिरक्षा के लिये अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाये, यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय है। परन्तु इस सरकार को तो कितना ही दे दो, इस सरकार ने तो उसको बस ऐसे ही खो देना है, जैसे कि रेते में पानी बरसा दिया। पूर्व के उसके जितने कार्य हैं, उनसे यह बात सिद्ध है।

अंग्रेजों के वक्त में यह भारतवर्ष चारों तरफ से सुरक्षित और अखंड था। दक्षिण की तरफ से समुद्र से कोई हमला नहीं कर सकता था। पश्चिम की तरफ से कबायली लोगों को अंग्रेजों ने कुछ ले देकर अपने काबू में रखा था पूर्व की तरफ भी नेपाल, ब्रह्मा आदि को कुछ ले-दे कर अपने साथ रखा और उत्तर की तरफ उन्होंने से तिब्बत को स्वतंत्र स्टेट ही नहीं रखा, बल्कि तिब्बत में ग्यांतसे और यातुंग इन दो जगहों पर भारत की सेना रहती थी। वहां पर हमारे सत्रह रेस्ट हाउस थे। डाक-तार और टेलीफोन विभाग आदि सब भारत सरकार के हाथ में थे। वहां की जितनी मंडियां थीं, उन पर भारत के व्यापारियों का आधिपत्य था। यहां तक कि यदि भारतीय व्यापारियों का तिब्बत के व्यापारियों के साथ कोई कभी विवाद होता था, तो वहां की सरकार उसका निर्णय नहीं दिया करती थी, बल्कि वहां पर स्थित भारत के विशेष अधिकारी, रेजीडेंट, उसका निर्णय दिया करते थे और हिमालय से लगता हुआ तिब्बत का जितना भूभाग था, उस सब का शासन-भार भारत सरकार के ऊपर था। अंग्रेजों के वक्त भी यही स्थिति थी, और उनके पश्चात् १९४९ तक भारत सरकार को वे सब अधिकार प्राप्त थे, जो कि अंग्रेजों के वक्त मिले हुये थे।

इस के विपरीत तिब्बत में चीन का कोई भी हस्तक्षेप नहीं था, चीन का कोई नामो-निशान नहीं था। हम भी उन्हीं दिनों स्वतंत्र हुए थे और चीनी भी उन्हीं दिनों स्वतंत्र हुए थे। अन्तर केवल इतना था कि चीनी यह समझते थे कि हम ने जो स्वतंत्रता ली है, वह गोलियों से ली है और खून बहा कर ली है। हमारे देश के शासक यह समझते थे कि हमने जो स्वतंत्रता ली है, वह केवल चर्खा कात कर ली है, हम ने इस के लिए कुछ कुर्बानियां नहीं कीं। किन्तु ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस आजादी के लिए हमारे हजारों नवयुवक फांसी की डोरी को चूम गए और सुभाष बोस जैसे बहादुरों और सेना के बहादुरों की कृपा से हम को आजादी मिली थी। अगर कभी चर्खा कातने से आजादी मिलती, तो बुढ़ियाएं कभी की महारानी बन गई होतीं। इस स्थिति में इस सरकार पर देश की सुरक्षा का बहुत बड़ा भार है।

इस सरकार ने १९५४ में चीनियों के साथ मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाया। उन के साथ मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाने से हमको कुछ मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ भी अधिकार हम को प्राप्त थे, चीन को अपना भाई बना कर सरकार

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

ने उन सब को छोड़ दिया और वहां से अपनी सेना आदि ले कर और डाक-तार तथा टेलीफोन के सामान को कौड़ियों के भाव बेच कर चला आई। चला आई, सो चली आई, लेकिन अपने देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा तो उस को करनी चाहिये थी। १९४६ से ले कर १९५९ तक अपने देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा की और इस सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता, तो जून, १९५४ को चाऊ-एन-लाई दिल्ली आए और यहां पर पंचशील पर हस्ताक्षर भी हो गए। उस के जाते ही जुलाई मास में ही चीनियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराहोती स्थान पर कब्जा कर लिया, जब कि उस समझौते की सियाही भी नहीं सूखी थी। उस समय इस सरकार ने क्या किया? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। उस ने लोक सभा में बहुत मोटे कागज पर बहुत गहरी स्याही से लिख कर चीन को एक विरोध-पत्र जरूर भेजा। लेकिन चीनियों ने उस को उठा कर अंगीठी में जला कर अपनी अंगीठी गर्म कर ली। इस के सिवा उस का और कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ।

इस के पश्चात् १९५५-५६ में चीनियों ने स्पीति क्षेत्र, सुरनाक किले और अन्य कई क्षेत्रों पर कब्जा कर लिया। यहां तक कि अक्षयचीन में तिब्बत से ले कर, जो कि कबायलियों का स्थान है, तिब्बत तक एक सौ मील लम्बी सड़क भी उन्होंने भारत के क्षेत्र में से तैयार कर ली। उस वक्त भी सरकार की आंखें नहीं खुलीं। वह देखती रही। मैं उस वक्त लोक सभा में नहीं था। जब लोक सभा में सदस्यों को इस का पता चला, तो यहां गड़बड़ हुई और सरकार से पूछा गया कि क्या चीनी भारत के क्षेत्र पर अधिकार करते आ रहे हैं। इस पर पंडित नेहरू ने, हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना पीछा छुड़ाने के लिये कह दिया कि वह तो बेकार जगह पड़ी है, जिस पर चीनी लोग कब्जा कर रहे हैं। यदि मैं होता, तो मैं पूछता कि चीनी क्यों बेकार पड़ी जमीन पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं, उन के दिमाग में क्या खराबी है। अब तो सरकार को पता लग गया होगा कि वह कितनी बेकार जगह थी। उस पर अधिकार कर के उन्होंने सड़क बनाई, पीछे की चौकियों से उन्हें मिलाया और उसी बेकार पड़ी जगह के कारण उन्होंने इस देश पर हमला किया।

एक देहाती व्यक्ति था। उस की छाती पर से कीड़ा निकल गई थी जब कीड़ा निकला, तो उस ने बड़े जोर से हाथ मारा। पास बैठे हुए लोगों ने पूछा, "क्या करते हो?" उस ने कहा, "कीड़ा को मारा है"। उन्होंने पूछा, "कीड़ा को क्यों मारते हो"? उस ने उत्तर दिया, "वह मेरी छाती पर से जा रहा था"। उन लोगों ने कहा, "अरे भले आदमी, तुम्हारी छाती पर से कीड़ा ही तो जाता था, हाथी तो नहीं जाता था।" उस ने कहा, "जब कीड़ों का रास्ता बन जायगा, तो फिर हाथी भी निकला करेंगे।" अगर सरकार ने उस समय चीन को मजा चखा दिया होता, अगर उस का मुंह रगड़ दिया होता, तो मैं विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि उस को शक्ति न होती कि वह इस देश पर हमला कर सकता। इस सरकार ने स्वयं रास्ता बनाया और चीनियों ने उस का लाभ उठा कर हम पर हमला कर दिया।

इस दिल्ली का कूड़ा-कबाड़ किस की कमर पर लदता है? मैं देखता हूं कि गधों की कमर पर लदता है। क्या आप ने कभी शेरों की कमर पर भी लदते देखा है? क्या शेरों के चार पैर नहीं हैं? क्या शेरों की कमर नहीं है? लेकिन शेरों की कमर पर कभी कुछ नहीं लदता है। क्या बात है? इसका कारण यह है कि शेर कभी बोझ को सहन नहीं करते हैं और बेचारे गधे सहन करते जा रहे हैं, इस लिए उनकी कमर पर लदता है। जो व्यक्ति सहता चला जाता है, वह यह कहे कि मैं संसार में जीवित रह सकूं, मैं इस

बात को नहीं मानता हूं । सहनशीलता अच्छी है, लेकिन यदि कोई हमारे अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण करे, तो उस का प्रतिरोध करना आवश्यक है ।

इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि सेना के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा बजट दिया जाये और सेना के लिए बढ़िया से बढ़िया हथियार प्राप्त किये जायें । हमारे यहां तो वेद में लिखा है :

धन्वनागा धन्वना आजीम् जयेम्,
धन्वना तीव्रः समदो जयेम ।
धनशत्रोरपकामम् कृणोति,
धन्वना सर्वाप्रदिशो जयेम् ।

वे बुद्धिहीन हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हम हाथ जोड़ कर राज्य चला लेंगे । हाथ जोड़ कर राज्य चलता होता, तो ये साधू ब्राह्मण कभी के चलाते रहते । हाथ जोड़ने से कभी सरकार या शासन नहीं चलता है । जब कोई किसी तरह नहीं मानता, तो वह शासन के डंडे से मानता है । इस लिये हमारे यहां लिखा है कि शस्त्रास्त्रों के द्वारा बड़ा से बड़ी भूमि प्राप्त की जाती है, धन प्राप्त किया जाता है, शस्त्रस्त्रों से शत्रुओं की बड़ी बड़ी तीव्र सेना को कुचला जा सकता है, उन के मद को उतारा जा सकता है और हमारे राजा-महाराजा उतारते रहे हैं । मुझे कोई इतिहास बता दे कि क्या सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति से ले कर महाभारत पर्यन्त भारत पर कभी कोई हमला हुआ । भारतपर हमला होने का कारण केवल यह है कि जब से यहां पर शान्तिवादी लोग आए, तब से यहां पर हमले होने लगे । जब से हमारे देश में शांन्तिवादी बौद्धों का समय आया, तब से इस देश पर लोग हमला करते रहे । इस सरकार ने अभी उसी रास्ते को अपनाया है, उस रास्ते को बदला नहीं है । इसी लिए हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ है ।

**15.49 hrs.**

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

जब तक यह सरकार उस रास्ते पर चलती रहेगी, तब तक वह इस देश की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकेगी । आज हम को बढ़िया से बढ़िया हथियार चाहिए और हथियारों के साथ साथ उनके चलाने वाले भी चाहिएं । सरकार ने हथियार ले कर रख लिए हैं, लेकिन उन को चलाया नहीं जा सकता है :

मैं अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाऊंगा कि दिल्ली बहुत पुरानी नहीं है । आप से पहले, एक हजार वर्ष पहले, एक चौहान पहले भी आया हुआ था और अब आप भी आए हैं । उस चौहान का भी इतिहास में नाम है और उन का भी इतिहास में नाम रहेगा । मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह अपना इतिहास किस रूप में देखना चाहते हैं । वह हमारी भावनाओं को समझते होंगे । कैसे लोग शासन कर सकते हैं ? वेद में एक मंत्र आया है

वक्ष्यंतीव वेद । गनिगन्तीकर्णमप्रियं
सखायं परिषस्वजानः ।
योषेव शिंगते वितताधिधन्वन् ज्यायम्
समने पारयन्ति ॥

जिस तरह से नव-विवाहिता वधू अपने प्रिय पति के पास आ कर उस के कान में प्रेम भरे शब्दों से बात करती है और उन शब्दों को सुन कर जैसे उस पति को उस से अत्यन्त प्यार होता है, उसी प्रकार से यह धनुषबाण की प्रत्यंचा डोरी का शब्द जो कान के पास टंकार करता है, उस से जिस को प्यार होता है, वह युद्ध को जीत सकता है । मुझे लज्जा आई जिस समय मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री जी का ८ नवम्बर और १४ नवम्बर का भाषण पढ़ा । हम ने उस समय भी उन का ध्यान दिलाया था कि यह जो वह कह रहे हैं ठीक नहीं है । उस वक्त उन्हों ने जवाब दिया कि लड़ाई की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए,

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

इस से लाखों और करोड़ों आदमी मर जाते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, श्रीमान् जी, आप हैं किस लिए । लड़ाई तो आप ने करनी नहीं है, तो फिर आप देश की सुरक्षा किस तरह से कर सकेंगे ? मैं अपने देश के नेताओं के भाषण पढ़ता हूं तो मुझे दुःख होता है । वे कहते हैं कि हम अपने देश की एक इंच भूमि भी किसी विदेशी के पास नहीं रहने देंगे । उस के साथ ही साथ वे कहते हैं कि हम लड़ेंगे नहीं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि तब फिर आप टोपियां फेंक फेंक कर शत्रु को मारेंगे या चर्खा कात कर उन का मुकाबला करेंगे या सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम उन को दिखा कर उन से भूमि वापिस लेंगे, किस तरह से आप अपनी भूमि को उन के कब्जे से छुड़ायेंगे, यह तो आप बतायें ।

मेरे ये शब्द आप को चुभने नहीं चाहियें । अगर ये शब्द आप को चुभ जायें और आप चीन को निकाल बाहर कर दें तो भी मैं समझूंगा कि जिस प्रयोजन से मैं इन का प्रयोग कर रहा हूं, वह सिद्ध हो गया है । मैं इन शब्दों को आप का अपमान करने के लिए प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा हूं । यह मेरा कतई मंशा नहीं है । मेरे हृदय में आप के प्रति बहुत श्रद्धा है । मगर सरकार को यदि शस्त्रास्त्रों से प्यार नहीं होगा तो सरकार कभी भी शासन सूत्र को सम्भाल कर नहीं रख सकेंगे ।

भारत की स्थिति क्या है ? भारत की कितनी सीमा चीन के साथ आज हमारी लगती है और कितनी पहले लगती थी, इस को आप देखें । १९४९ से प्रथम हमारी एक इंच भूमि भी चीन के साथ नहीं लगती थी, एक इंच सीमा भी चीन की सरहदों के साथ नहीं लगती थी । चीन ने जब तिब्बत पर अधिकार किया उस के पश्चात् से अब हमारी २६४० मील लम्बी सीमा चीन की सीमा के साथ लगती है । वहां पर न तो कोई सड़कें हैं, न कोई मकान बने हुए हैं । वही तो चौदह हजार फट ऊंची पहाड़ की चोटियां हैं और दूसरी तरफ इतनी ही गहरी खंदकें बनी हुई हैं । ऐसी स्थिति किस ने बनाई है ? आप ने ही तो यह स्थिति बनाई है, आप की शान्ति ने ही तो यह स्थिति बनाई है, आप के पंचशील के नारे ने ही तो यह स्थिति बनाई है । अगर ऐसा न होता तो यह स्थिति बन नहीं सकती थी । अब जब यह बन चुकी है, इस में से निकलने का कोई रास्ता आप को ही बताना होगा और इस विपत्ति में से हम को आप को ही निकालना होगा । किस प्रकार से इस में से निकला जा सकता है, यह मैं पहले ही बता चका हूं ।

आप देखें कि कैसे लोग आप ने रखे हुए हैं । आप ने कृष्ण मेनन साहब को रखा हुआ था, जनरल कौल को रखा हुआ था, उन जैसों को जनरल बना कर आप ने रखा हुआ था । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये माल-दारों के लड़के जिन को आप बाल्यकाल से ही अफसर बना कर सेना में भेज देते हैं इन में और नीचे वाले सैनिकों में बड़ा भारी मतभेद अभी तक है । मैं इस को जानता हूं क्योंकि मेरे साथ इन के बड़े सम्बन्ध हैं । पहले जितने अफसर बनते थे वे नीचे से बनते थे । अफसर एक सिपाही बनता था । उस को बड़े से बड़ा और ऊंचे से ऊंचा पद दिया जाता था । वह अंग्रेजों का वक्त था । अब आप ऊपर से ही लेने लगे हैं, सीधे अफसर लेने लगे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये अफसर महाशय जब तक नीचे से नहीं चलेंगे तब तक अफसर महाशय अफसरी नहीं कर सकेंगे, ये क्या जानें कि किस तरह से लड़ा जाता है । कौल महाशय कहां बैठे थे, जब लड़ाई चल रही थी । मुझे जहां तक पता है हमारे सैनिकों के पास उस समय पूरे हथियार तक नहीं थे और उन की तादाद भी बहुत थोड़ी थी । उन्हों ने कहा भी कि हमारे पास पूरे हथियार नहीं हैं, चीन का हमला होने वाला है, कृपा कर के या तो

हमें बढ़िया किस्म के हथियार दिये जायें या और सेना भेजी जायें जोहथियार से सुसज्जित हो । ऐसा न कर के महाशय जनरल ने कहा कि तुम को लड़ना होगा । मैं मानता हूं कि भारत के लड़ाके जवान बड़े बहादुर हैं, बड़े वीर हैं, बड़े शूरवीर हैं, और उन की शूरवीरता के आगे हमारा श्रद्धा से माथा झुकता है । लेकिन बिना हथियारों के किस तरह से वे लड़ते और लड़ा भी किस तरह से जा सकता था ? प्रधान मंत्री जी के १४ नवम्बर के वक्तव्य से भी यह चीज़ स्पष्ट है । उन्हों ने स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे पास ऐसे हथियार नहीं थे, जैसे चीनियों के पास थे, हमारे पास दूरमारक हथियार नहीं थे, आटोमैटिक राइफल्ज़ नहीं थीं । मैं मानता हूं कि ये हथियार आप के पास नहीं थे । लेकिन मैं पूछाना चाहता हूं कि आप इन पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में करते क्या रहे ? क्यों नहीं आप ने आटोमेटिक हथियारों से अपनी फौज को लैस किया ? लोग तो खेती करते रहे, जो दुकानदार थे, वे दुकानदारी करते रहे, दूसरे लोग अपने अपने कामों में लगे रहे, आप क्या करते रहे, यह मैं आप से पछना चाहता हूं ? आप का क्या उत्तरदायित्व था ? आप ने अपने उत्तरदायित्व को निभाया क्यों नहीं ? यह कह देने मात्र से काम नहीं चल सकता है कि चीनियों के पास बहुत अधिक फौज थी, उन्हों ने बहुत अधिक आदमी अपने मोर्चे पर झोंक दिये । आप ने क्यों नहीं फौज की तादाद बढ़ाई, सड़कें क्यों नहीं बनाईं, क्यों साधन तैयार नहीं किए ?

बुढ़ापा कुछ अजीब किस्म का होता है । बुढ़ापे में स्वभावतः लोग सन्यास में चले जाते हैं । हमारे पुराने रीति रिवाज भी यही थे । हमारा रिवाज कहता है कि गृहस्थी आदमी को पचास वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात् वाणप्रस्थ में और उस के बाद सन्यास में चले जाना चाहिए —

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** (भागलपुर) : आप यहां क्यों हैं ?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : मैं ब्रह्मचर्य से आया हूं । यह नियम गृहस्थियों के लिए है । यह मुझ पर लागू नहीं होता है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : अब आप खत्म करें ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : जब शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे तो आपने छः बार घंटी बजाई थी और तब वह बैठे थे । मेरे भाषण के दौरान में यह पहली ही घंटी है । अभी पांच घंटियां और बजनी हैं ।

आप किस तरह से देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, इस को आप सोचें । आप नवयुवकों को आगे लायें, बूढ़े बूढ़े महानुभाव चले जायें । आप ने मानसरोवर और कैलाश पर्वत तो चीनियों को दे दिये और वहां तो अब आप जा नहीं सकते हैं । लेकिन इधर जो तपोवन है वहां जा कर भी माला जपी जा सकती है । नवयवकों को आगे आने दो । लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जो नेतागण हैं उन की हमेशा यही कोशिश रहती है कि उन के सिवा और कोई आगे न आने पाये । यह देश के लिए कोई अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गए हैं । उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई उन्हों ने अपना उत्तराधिकारी तैयार किया है । उन के पश्चात् इस काम को कौन सम्भालेगा ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : कोई नहीं है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : क्यों आप तैयार किसी को नहीं कर पाये हैं । हर एक व्यक्ति इस बात की कोशिश करता है कि उस के बाद कोई काम को सम्भालने के लिए तैयार हो ।

जहां तक कृष्ण मेनन साहब का और जनरल कौल का संबंध है, मैं आप से सच कहता हूं कि जब तक इन को लाल किले के सामने खड़ा कर के दण्ड आप नहीं देंगे तब तक नीचे सेना की बहादुरी नहीं बढ़ेगी । यह मैंने पहले भी आप से कहा था और आज

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

फिर कहता हूं। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे कोई आगे नहीं आ सकेगा। इस ओर आप ध्यान दीजिये।

हमारे सरदार साहब कह रहे थे कि अभी हमारे पास काफी शक्ति नहीं है और दस पंद्रह बरस में हम शक्ति जुटा लेंगे। पंद्रह वर्ष जो बीत गए हैं, उन में आप ने नहीं जुटाई तो आगे क्या जुटायेंगे। पिछले पद्रह वर्षों में हमारी जो हालत बनी है, उस को हम सब जानते हैं। अगर आप उसी तरह से अगले पंद्रह वर्ष भी हाथ पर हाथ धर बैठे रहे तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं हमारा क्या बनेगा ?

तिब्बत के साथ आपके जो संबंध थे वे टूट चुके हैं। चीन के साथ हमारी बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी सीमा लगती है और हम जानते हैं कि वह हमारा दुश्मन है। पाकिस्तान को हम ने बिजली दी, कोयला दिया और अब पानी दिया जा रहा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया पाकिस्तान को दिलवाया है। क्या पाकिस्तान की सद्भावना आप के साथ मौजूद है ? आप नेपाल को देख लें। क्या वह आपके साथ अच्छा बर्ताव कर रहा है —

**सभापति महोदय** : एक दो मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिये।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : पांच मिनट में जरूर कर दूंगा। इतना समय तो दे दीजिये।

ऐसी स्थिति में आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप सुरक्षित हैं ? हम ने शास्त्रों में पढ़ा है कि किसी भी राज्य के ऊपर छः विपत्तियां आती हैं। इन छः विपत्तियों में अंतिम विपत्ति यानी पड़ौसी राज्यों का बिगड़ जाना, पड़ौसियों का विरोधी बन जाना, यह राज्य के नाश का अंतिम समय होता है राजनीति में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पड़ौसी देशों में से किस के साथ आप के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं ? कौन पड़ौसी देश है जो आप के साथ प्यार करता है ? हम ने नीति शास्त्र में पढ़ा है कि सबसे पड़ौसी राज्य अगर कोई है तो उस का कभी विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये। आपने पड़ौसी चीन का विश्वास क्यों किया ? उसकी आबादी ७५ करोड़ है और हमारी ४० करोड़। वह समझता है कि अगर अपनी ४० करोड़ आबादी भी खत्म करके भारत पर कब्जा कर लिया जाये तो भी अच्छा होगा। अगर वह हम पर कब्जा न भी कर पाये और उसके सैनिक मारे भी जायें तब भी कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है और यह भी उसके हित में ही होगा। कम से कम उसकी आबादी घटेगी तो सही और जब आबादी घटेगी तो उसका खर्चा भी घटेगा। जनता को भर पेट खाना नहीं मिलता है, वह तो उसको मिल सकेगा।

अब आप अन्दर की स्थिति ले लें। उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में करोड़ों चीन के एजन्ट बैठ हुए हैं, पाकिस्तान के एजन्ट रूपी काले नाग आज भी दूध पी रहे हैं। आप बतलायें कि चीन के अन्दर भारत के कितने हितैशी आप ने बनाये हैं ? पाकिस्तान के अन्दर आप के हितैशी कितने बैठ हैं ? आप के देश के लोगों की जो स्थिति है, पार्टियों की जो स्थिति है वह आप से छिपी नहीं है। मैं आप से प्रबल शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से भी हो सके, भारत की सुरक्षा करो। जैसा महात्मा गांधी हम को देश दे कर गये हैं, आप भी अपनी औलाद को उसी तरह दे कर जाइये। नहीं तो यह कलंक आप के माथे से कभी नहीं जा सकेगा। आने वाली पीढ़ियां आप को किस बुरी तरह से कोसा करेंगी यह आप लोगों से छिपा नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप किसी तरह की ढील न करें। देश में ढील नहीं है।

**16 hrs.**

मैं ने देखा है कि हमारे यहां की जनता में कोई कमी नहीं है। जनता के लोग सेना में

भरती होने के लिये हजारों की संख्या में नित्य आते हैं । लेकिन आप के लेने वाले हजारों में से गिने चुने दो चार लोगों को लेते हैं । आप ने देखा होगा कि जनता के लोग दान भी बहुत देते रहे हैं और आप ने लिया । यह दुर्भाग्य देश का है और शासकों का कि वह उसे स्थिर नहीं रख सके । आप टैक्स लगा कर बैठ गये । टैक्स से ज्यादा तो जनता आप को दान के रूप में दे सकती थी, लेकिन आप ने किसी प्रकार से जनता से सहयोग नहीं किया है ?

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप हमारे भाव को समझें । इस समय भारत की सुरक्षा आप के हाथ में है । अगर आप केवल यह सोचें कि आप कानून पास कर लें, तो कानून तो आप पास कर लेंग जरूर, लेकिन उस से देश की सुरक्षा हो यह अनिवार्य बात नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The discussion on the demands of the Defence Ministry will be resumed tomorrow.

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**16.03 hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### EIGHTEENTH REPORT

**Shri Hem Raj** (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd April, 1963."

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd April, 1963."

*The motion was adopted.*

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## MARINE INSURANCE BILL—*Contd.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. C. Sharma on the 22nd March, 1963:—

"That the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dwarka Das Mantri may continue his speech.

**श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री** (भीर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मैरीन इंश्योरेंस बिल में जो कमियां रह गई हैं उन का जिक्र कर रहा था । आज कल शिपिंग ट्रांस्पोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है और जितनी ज्यादा चीजें उस में आती हैं उतनी ही असुरक्षा बढ़ती जा रही है उन के मामले में । ऐसे समय चाहे कारपोरेशन कहिये, इंडिविजुअल कहिये या कम्पनी कहिये, जो कि इंश्योरेंस का काम करने वाली हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में रजिस्ट्रेशन के कुछ तांत्रिक नियम बनाने की आवश्यकता रहती है । वह जो नियम हैं या जो कायदे कानून हैं वह इस बिल में कहीं भी देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं । व भी इस में सम्मिलित कर दिये जाते तो अधिक अच्छा रहता ।

इस के साथ साथ, जैसा कहा गया है, अभी भी कम्पनियां अपने ऊपर इतना बोझ नहीं उठा सकती हैं । इसलिये रिइंश्योरेंस सिस्टम बहुत कुछ अमल में आता है । मगर मैं देखता हूं कि इस बिल में रिइंश्योरेंस का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है । यह एक लैकुना रह जायेगा । रिइंश्योरेंस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ सेक्शन इस में रखने आवश्यक हैं । अगर कोई घटनायें घट जायें तो उन के रिइंश्योरेंस करने के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण न रहने से बहुत कुछ यह बिल असफल रहेगा ।

इस में ब्रोकरेज का भी कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है । यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास

[श्री द्वारका दास मन्त्री]

यह सिस्टम नहीं रहेगा । किन्तु कम्पनियां अब भी रिइंश्योरेंस करती जा रही हैं और वहां पर यह सिस्टम लागू है । वहां पर इस पर अमल हो रहा है ।

इस लिये अगर हम इस बिल में यह दो चार चीजें अधिक स्पष्ट रूप से रख दें तो कोई हानि नहीं है । भले ही इस से कुछ सेक्शन्स और बढ़ जायेंग लेकिन लैकुना रह जाने की या जो अस्पष्ट चीजें रह जाने की बात है, वह तो कम से कम दूर हो जायेगी । यह सुझाव देते हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो बिल है उस को चैप्टरवाइज भी बना दिया जाय, उस का अरेंजमेंट चैप्टरवाइज कर दिया जाय और इन संशोधनों के साथ इस बिल को हाउस के सामने रक्खा जाय ।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi** (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy at the fruition of an idea which was born in the mind of a Private Member. For once we have an exceptional circumstance in which a Private Member's Bill is likely to achieve its culmination in its passage in both Houses of Parliament. This is a very happy situation, because by and large, Private Members' Bills and Resolutions have in all parliamentary democracies suffered a rather deplorable fate. For one thing, there is very rarely any quorum when the Private Members Bills or Resolutions are being discussed. Moreover, the Government does not approach these Bills or Resolutions with the kind of earnestness and respect which they deserve. Thirdly, I think that the Members who bestow a great deal of their attention and study on the subject-matter of their Bills or Resolutions do not receive the kind of coverage in the Press as they should.

I am very happy that this Bill, which is the result of the determination and labours of an hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha is today, after this discussion, likely to be passed and placed on the statute-book of this country. The idea of this Bill is unexceptionable. There is no doubt that we require in this country a Marine Insurance Bill. This enactment will actually fill a gap in the body of legislation in our country.

I feel also that the Select Committee has done an excellent job of the work which was entrusted to it. They have in various ways improved upon he original Bill and have made it more comprehensive and more pointed. In particular, I should like to refer to the changes in the definition clause that had been effected by the Select Committee. I would also like to refer to the introduction of explanation under clause 4, which was done at the Select Committee stage. There are certain other changes which have been affected by the Select Committee in this Bill and there is no doubt that the Bill has gained considerably by the addition of various clauses and amendments introduced at the Select Committee stage.

There is one little matter in this respect which I should like to point out. It has been mentioned under the Select Committees notes on original clause 87:

> "As the practice of mutual insurance is not prevalent in India, the Committee feel that the provisions regarding such insurance are not necessary at this stage. The clause has, therefore, been deleted."

The clause was, thus, deleted. I think we have on our statute-book a number of enactments which do not necessarily serve the requirements of what is presently available or relevant in this country. Legislation has often to be forward-looking and in an under-developed country particularly so. In that context, I submit that the deletion does not meet wih my endorsement.

I should like to refer in passing to the only minute of dissent appended to this Bill by Mr. Niren Ghosh. Mr. Ghosh has raised fundamental points for the consideration of this House. If I may be premitted to quote from the minute of dissent, he says:

> "It would have been proper if the Indian Marine Insurance Bill could have been put on the statute-book only after the nationalisation of the general assurance business."

Now, Sir, this is difficult to comprehend. One wonders why this Marine Insurance Bill should have been held up or should have been detained until such date as the general insurance in this conntry may be nationalised. I do not even know whether the Government have definitely come to the conclusion that general insurance business in this country ought to be nationalised in the larger public interest. I am not quite aware of the benefits that may accrue from such a move. If this is beneficial to the country, well, this may be attempted. But I do not think that it is appropriate or apposite for anyone to say that the Marine Insurance Bill should have been held up or detained until such date as the general insurance business in this country was nationalized.

Shri Ghosh goes on to say:

> "But since the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, 1959, is on the anvil, it would be appropriate if advantage be taken of the occasion to end or restrict foreign exploitation in this important sector of business. This can be done by prescribing marine insurance an exclusive Indian preserve and prohibiting foreign companies from re-insurance altogether."

Apparently, Sir, it would appear to be a very laudable objective which Shri Ghosh appears to be pursuing, but from what little I have been able to ascertain and study, it appears to be a supremely impractical and unrealistic observation. As a matter of fact, those who know the nature of marine insurance would readily tell us that there are not the resources in this country at this stage for us to make this an exclusively Indian preserve. As a matter of fact, before marine insurance can come into its own, before marine insurance can flourish in this country and can gather a momentum of its own in this country, we would have to build up Indian shipping which is not in a very good way so far. I hope that some of the steps which the Government say they are taking or proposing to take result in the increase and the enhancement of the Indian shipping industry.

In this context, Sir, I should rather like to welcome the move to increase the permissible foreign participation from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. I think it is very easy to raise the bogey of foreign exploitation or economic imperialism of the more advanced countries. It is not very well realised that an increasing measure of foreign participation within certain limits under the watchful eye and over-all regulation of a national government can be very beneficial in the ultimate analysis for building up the economic momentum that we want to in this country. I hope that while we are passing the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, to which I wholeheartedly give my support, into an Act, we would pay particular attention to the building up of Indian shipping which, as I said earlier, is not in a very happy state so far. Efforts are afoot already. Indeed the Government deserves to be congratulated for making a move which may actually prove to be decisive, revolutionary and important in the history of Indian shipping. I hope this move will not suffer, as most Government ventures have suffered in the past, by delay, bureaucratic approach and lack of dynamism.

With these words, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

**Shri B. K. Das** (Contai): Mr. Chairman; I also join the previous speakers in welcoming the Bill wholeheartedly. The points that were raised when the Bill was first placed before the House have also been discussed. There is no reason why this Bill should be held up till the question of nationalisation has been disposed of. The other day, while speaking on the Bill, the Deputy Minister of Finance has told us that the Government was considering the matter and it would take its own time before coming to a conclusion whether a step in the matter of nationalisation is called for or not.

When life insurance was nationalised, the Insurance Act that was before us had nothing to do with it. So, I think the question should not trouble us at the present moment and we should go ahead with the Bill. In the matter of foreign reinsurance also, if it is totally prohibited, it would not stand in the way of expansion of shipping. The Shipping Act provides for foreign participation to the extent of 25 per cent. It may be that this percentage is made higher still. The matter is under consideration of Government. If by statute any prohibitory provision is made, I think it will stand in the way of expansion of the shipping industry.

The Bill is overdue and the sooner it becomes an Act the better it will be for the expansion of our shipping industry. It will also facilitate the work that we have been trying to do in the matter of expansion and consolidation of the shipping industry. During the last few years the tonnage of shipping has been improving and we are looking forward to the time when we shall be able to find that we have been able to fulfil the target that we have set before us for the Third Plan. It may be possible for us to go even further. So, from all points of view, I think this Bill should be passed into law as early as possible. The provisions of this Bill have already undergone the scrutiny of public opinion, the Select Committee and the other House. We also find that the provisions are quite satisfactory, therefore, I feel that this House should accept the Bill, as it is placed before us today. With these words, I welcome the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before I call on Shri Sharma to reply to the debate, I want to know whether the Minister would like to say anything, because members would naturally want to know the reaction of Government.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I have nothing much to say except that we are very happy that this Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha, got through the Select Committee and is now here in the Lok Sabha. So far as Government are concerned, we have accepted it in principle and in the Select Committee we went into the whole matter and unanimously the Select Committee decided upon the present Bill. The Select Committee introduced several innovations which are happy and welcome. For example, the definition of "shipping" and various other things has been improved upon. I congratulate the hon. Mover, Shri Bhargava, and also Shri Sharma. They have devoted their time and energy to it. I wish the whole House will accept the Bill.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Members of the House who have taken part in the discussion. I thank Shri Samanta, particularly, who gave his wholehearted support to this Bill.

I think, Shri Dwarka Das Mantri raised certain points. He wanted that this Bill should be divided into chapters. He also wanted that we should have made some provision for reinsurance. All these things were before the Joint Committee. It went into these questions very thoroughly. After a great deal of discussion and after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, represented by Shri B. R.

Bhagat, the Ministry of Law and so many others, the Bill emerged in its present form. I think, there is no need to divide this Bill into chapters. I do not think, there is any need for making any definite provision so far as re-insurance is concerned.

Dr. Singhvi was very happy that a Private Member's Bill was being accepted by the Government. I think, we all have reason to be happy about it. Every Private Member should be glad that this Bill has not been done away with at the earlier stage. But, as I said on the last occasion, all the credit goes to the Ministry of Finance, represented here by Shri B. R. Bhagat. He was in sympathy with the clauses of this Bill, with the principles underlying this Bill and with the objects of this Bill. He was able to give it his blessings.

Dr. Singhvi was sorry that clause 87 had been deleted. I think, the deletion of the clause was done deliberately. Sometimes the clauses were joined together and an attempt was made that the number of clauses should be reduced. But still the Bill, I think, has about one hundred clauses.

He referred to the minute of dissent. I also referred to it in my opening speech and said that the minute of dissent contained very admirable principles, but those could not be put into effect just now. At the same time, we all welcome the idea that the shipping industry in India should be built up. We all welcome that public participation in it should be had on a greater scale than before. For instance, we have the Jayanti Shipping Company. I think, that is a private sector undertaking . It is doing very good work.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It is semi-private

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In the same way, I am told, the Government of India is going to welcome foreign participation in shipping to the extent of 40 per cent. This is what I read in the papers this morning. So, we are trying to build up our shipping industry as fast as we can, not only with the help of our own entrepreneurs, like the directors of the Jayanti Shipping Company, but also with the help of those persons who are trying to help our country in this line. Of course, I think, the Government had been very wise in saying that coastal trade should be reserved for Indian shipping. No foreigner should be allowed to take over our coastal trade. I think, that is a very wise policy.

I find that the progress so far as shipping is concerned is not as much as it should be. We want this tempo of shipbuilding and of building of ports and all those things to be greater than what it is today. Still I find that there are six ports which are doing very good work—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Vishakapatnam and Kandla. I know also that at these ports the gross tonnage which was registered last year, that is to say, from 1st April 1962 to 31st March, 1963, was 5,45,67,483.

Now, the Government is also giving loans for the development of these various ports. The Government is also trying to develop Vishakhapatnam, Kandla, Mangalore and Tuticorin ports. I know how much my hon friend Mr. Joachim Alva had been interested in the development of Mangalore port. I know how some of my friends have been interested in the development of Tuticorin port. All these ports are now taken in hand, they are being developed. Of course, we are getting some foreign assistance for the development of these ports. We have also taken over Goa now and the Department of Transport has taken over the administrative control of the port of Marmagao. I think this will be another port that will increase the possibilities of our shipping. Of course, I do not want to refer to the minor ports. They are there and there are also, what you may call, intermediate ports. All these give a

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

very hopeful picture of our shipping and things connected with shipping. It is in the light of all this that we should take count of this Bill.

As I said in my opening speech, sea-faring is a very very hazardous thing. It is hazardous not only for sailors but it is also dangerous for those people who sail on the sea. It is also risky for the cargo, for the other things that we try to bring into our country by means of ships. I think this Marine Insurance Bill, when passed into an Act will mitigate the hazards which are consequent upon anything connected with the sea. I think this Bill has come just in time. It is neither too early nor too late. It comes at a psychological moment in the history of the shipping industry in our country. We are taxing a leap forward, quite a big leap forward. Still we are making forward strides along the road of having self-sufficiency so far as ships are concerned, so far as ports are concerned, so far as training of sailors is concerned, so far as all those other things are concerned which are connected with the sea and the ships. Now, this Bill will be able to give the people the idea of the earnestness of our Government in this matter.

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**16.30 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Before I sit down, I want to thank all those friends who have taken part in this discussion and also those friends who have sat to listen to this discussion and also my good friend Shri B. R. Bhagat. He represents the Finance Ministry which is a very difficult Ministry. But, in this matter, he has shown real understanding, genuine sympathy and a friendly approach. I thank him for all that. I also congratulate Shri M. P. Bhargava who brought the Bill into being. He intoruduced it in the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha passed this Bill. I am only the foster-father. This is not my baby. But, I have adopted this baby. I am very happy that this baby which I have adopted is full of promise, full of life, full of vigour, foull of future possibility, and full of hope for all time to come. I am proud to be its father though foster-father.

I commend this Bill to the House. I move.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideartion."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments. I shall put all the clauses together. The question is:

> "That Clauses 2 to 92, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 92, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be passed."

**Shri Thirumala Rao** (Kakinada): Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House much. I want to associate myself with this piece of legislation. Because, historically speaking, this is one of the rare pieces of legislation where the Government have surrendered their right to be the intellectual leaders and brains trust of the whole legislature. They have, I think, in a moment of generosity, surrendered their function and entrusted to the common man, as it is, to the

Select Committee and the Members of the legislature to shape the Bill. Nevertheless, the Minister of Transport and Shipping and the Deputy Minister of Finance have taken keen interest in the proceedings of the Select Committee and I think they have effectively represented the view-point of the Government.

**16.33 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This piece of legisaltion is coming into force as a result of the joint efforts and free exchange of opinion where the Government is not bound by their pre-determined opinions or resolutions.

Marine insurance is a very ticklish subject about which the country has not developed much of its law. Mostly, it has been relying on the previous British laws. As Indian shipping develops on a large scale, this will come more into play because millions of rupees worth of stake in ships or goods or in welfare of the personnel that run the services are involved in this. As we develop in the maritime direction this is a law that has to develop itself on an Indian basis.

With these words, I associate myself with the Bill and support it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri S. C. Samanta wanted to say a few words.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** (Tamluk): We the Members of both the Houses may rejoice that at least one non-official Bill is going to be passed by both the Houses of Parliament. In sub-clause (2) of clause 1 Government have been given the authority to notify in the Official Gazette, the date from which this Bill will come into force. We hope that no delay will be caused in bringing this Bill into operation.

In my speech I requested Government to favourably look to the non-official Bills, and if there be any defect in those Bills, they should be referred to the Members concerned before those Bills are taken up in the House. I hope Government will look into it and encourage the non-official Members to help Government in their work.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The next Bill is in the name of Shri Naval Prabhakar. The hon. Member is not in his seat. Then, there is a Bill standing in the name of Shri P. L. Barupal. He is also absent. We shall now take up the Bill that stands next in the Order Paper.

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**16.37 hrs.**

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Insertion of new Article 155A and amendment of Article 167) by Shri Paliwal*

**Shri Paliwal** (Hindaun): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Prior to this, 14 amending Bills have been accepted by Parliament to amend our Constitution, and two official amending Bills are pending before the House. This was in the very nature of things inevitable, because the framers of the Constitution in all their wisdom and foresight could not have at that time visualised all the possible circumstances that might arise afterwards.

Among the 14 amending Bills, that have already been accepted by Parliament, a few of them are of a formal nature, and some of them have been rather important. The two official amending Bills pending before the House also contemplate some very important changes in the Constitution.

[Shri Paliwal]

This also shows that at the time of the passing of the original Constitution, the framers of the Constitution, in spite of their best efforts to forge an instrument for all time that will lead this nation through ages from progress to progress could not visualise, as I said before, all the exigencies that might arise, and that was natural because we had just then emerged into independence. Our leaders had great faith and confidence in our people. But as time passed on, we learnt from experience that certain aspects which it would have been better and it would have been wise and necessary to have taken into consideration at the very beginning were missed from consideration. For the last few years, a few trends in our public life have been greatly distressing all patriotic and thinking people in this country. One of such trends has been the manifestation of fissiparous tendencies among our people, tendencies which had remained submerged formerly in the upsurge of our national struggle but which after independence and more particularly from the time we have had our first elections, have manifested themselves in greater and greater volume. So much so that it was felt necessary to invite leaders of different parties and of different shades of opinion to a National Integration Council which appointed a National Integration Committee to think out proposals and measures to combat these tendencies.

Another trend, equally distressing, has been the gradual fall in administrative efficiency and administrative standards generally and increase in corruption. It cannot be pleasant either to talk or to hear of corruption or of falling standards in administration. It may be said that this talk of corruption is generally exaggerated. I quite agree it should not be exaggerated at all; at the same time, this is a malady in our body-politic which we cannot also afford to ignore or minimise. The right course is neither to exaggerate it nor to minimise it, but as practical men, face the situation as it is. I am inclined to think that the situation need not be exaggerated because already it is serious enough, and it deserves our serious consideration. Time and again important leaders of the country including the Prime Minister have referred to it with concern and anxiety. It is therefore, necessary to think out practical means of curbing and checking these two tendencies to which I have referred.

As regards the fissiparous or separatist tendencies that go to disintegrate our national life, I am glad that Government are taking practical and serious steps. Let us remember that these tendencies, unwholesome and evil as they are, if not the direct result of our system of elections, are at least accentuated to a very high degree by our democratic process, rather because of the democratic process.

No less a person than Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in her introductory note to the Report of the National Integration Committee, has said:

> "Starting from the first General Elections, these tendencies have been gaining strength in every election. The reorganisation of States, the boundary disputes and the concern over language have played up local pride to limits which verge on the dangerous from the point of view of national unity."

The situation continued to degenerate.

**श्री कछवाय** (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब कोई नहीं हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मिनिस्टर साहब खड़े तो हैं ।

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस)** : आप की सेवा में मैं हाजिर हूं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सर्राफ साहब से यह चीज शरू हुई थी ।

**श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ :** (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) : लेकिन आप तक वह पहुंची नहीं थी ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरे तक पहुंच जाती है ।

**Shri Paliwal:** Finally at the Bhavnagar Congress a resolution was passed, in pursuance of which the Congress President, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, was nominated to the National Integration Committee.

There were certain other factors also, to which Shrimati Indira Gandhi refers. Extreme poverty and attendant evils are not new to India, but in pre-independence days no hope of better conditions could be entertained and the people were resigned to their misery.

So, this particular aspect has been engaging for sometime past very serious consideration of our leaders and thanks to the Chinese friends to a very large extent this difficulty has been overcome automatically. I have got a statement of the Committee on National Integration and Regionalism before me. They say that the National Integration Council appointed a committee on national integration and regionalism in the context of seemingly overgrowing rifts among sections of the population owing to linguistic tensions, regional rivalries and even demands in the southern and north-eastern parts of the country for the creation of independent States. Proceeding further, they say that out of the evil of the Chinese aggression has come the unmistakable manifestation of the Indian people's deep-rooted attachment to unity and integrity of their motherland. The danger from across our borders has instinctively drawn the fervently patriotic citizens of this country close to one another and made their age-old attributes of courage and sacrifice assert themselves.

The members of the committee, are, therefore, unanimously of the opinion that the sign-post of this display of national unity should be set before posterity to serve as a permanent guide. The committee accordingly recommends that article 19 of the Constitution be so amended that adequate powers become available for the preservation and maintenance of the integrity and sovereignty of India.

In pursuance of this statement, the Government has already brought an amending Bill, No. 16, which is pending before the House. Regarding the other malady, to which I have referred, that is, the fall in standards of our administration, corruption, etc., one would have hoped that the Government itself should have brought suitable measures to amend the Constitution. However, for reasons best known to themselves, they have not thought it necessary to bring such a measure so far. In my humble way, I have tried to bring this measure before the House which will go to some extent, if not to a very large extent, and will certainly to a considerable extent meet that difficulty.

I seek your permission to commend to this House the acceptance of this amending Bill so that under the Constitution powers may be given to the President—I repeat, to the President—that under particular circumstances, whenever and wherever they arise, in any State, the President may clothe the Governor of that particular State with powers, for such a period as may be necessary to perform certain useful functions in the interests of national unity and a clean, impartial and efficient administration.

I am not sure what attitude the Government is going to take to this amending Bill. From what I have heard and known, they are not prepared to accept it. I will be failing in my duties to the Government itself and to the House and to the people if I conceal my sense of dismay and surprise at the attitude of the Government seems to have taken in this regard.

[Shri Paliwal]

I have not so far known what reasons have prompted the Government to come to such a decision. But this much I know that by seeking this amendment of the Constitution, I am not introducing anything which is repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution. It is said sometimes that to invest the Governor with these powers will militate against our democratic concepts. Let me make it clear in the very beginning that this amending Bill does ont seek to give these powers to the Governor. The Bill seeks to give powers to the President or to the Union Government and it is they who will have the discretion to decide whether there exist circumstances in a State at a particular time which make it necessary to issue certain instructions to the Governor on particular subjects. The power and the discretion will entirely lie with the President or the Union Government. Only as their agent and under their instructions, wherever necessary, the Governor will exercise certain powers and perform certain functions, which to my mind sometimes becomes necessary and imperative.

I will refer to a concrete case. We all know what happened in Kerala. Had the Government such powers as are envisaged in this amending Bill, I do not think the people of Kerala would have had to put up with such misrule as almost bordering on tyranny for such a long time, for more than 2 years. It would not have been necessary for the people of Kerala to undergo-all that suffering for such a long time if the President or the Union Government had such powers as are envisaged in this amending Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long does he propose to take?

**Shri Paliwal:** It is a very important Bill, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House has allotted only one hour.

**Some Hon. Members:** The time way be increased.

**Shri Paliwal:** 1 hour is allotted to other Bills, but from the nature of this Bill, you will realise that 1 hour is not sufficient.

You can take the sense of the House also, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** When it was put to the House, did anybody object.

**Shri Paliwal:** Sometimes it is not realised.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): We would like to participate in this debate.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the time allotted for this Bill may be extended by one hour".

The Bill is very important and many hon. Members want to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is only one fear in my mind. The Bill is very important and the discussion might be very useful, but I am only afraid that probably after hearing the Law Minister there might not be any need for speeches.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** No, Sir; I think there would be.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even after hearing any of the lawyers, be he Shri Mathur or Shri K. C. Sharma or anybody else, probably there would be no need for further speeches.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Sir, the Bill raises certain fundamental questions. It is only proper that Members should express their views freely.

**Shri Paliwal:** At least 2 hours should be allotted.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Sir, the two motions which were there before this have not been moved. I personally would take longer than what I usually take. I will take at least half-an-hour.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Sir, we know what the legal position is. But there are certain problems which have been thrown up, and there are certain suggestions which we would like to make. If it was only the legal question, whether this could be done or whether this could not be done, then, of course, most of the discussion would be cut out.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was exactly what I meant.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is in response to that that I am expressing myself. Now the hon. Minister himself says that he will take more than half-an-hour. Just to state the legal position it would take him only ten minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I leave it to the House. I have no objection. But a regular motion must be accepted that the time may be extended. I shall put the motion moved by Shri Raghunath Singh to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That the time allotted for this Bill may be extended by one hour."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Out of these two hours the Mover shall have half-an-hour.

**Shri Paliwal:** Sir, it will not be possible for me to do justice to this Bill in half-an-hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** He began at 16·37. He has already taken 28 minutes. He may take ten more minutes.

**Shri Paliwal:** I want at least 20 minutes more.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, with the pleasure of the House only an hour has been extended.

**Shri Paliwal:** I will have to skip over.

Let me refer to article 163. Article 163(1) says:

> "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions of any of them in his discretion."

So the principle of allowing the Governor certain powers to be exercised in his discretion is already there in the Constitution. Only I propose that in some more circumstances he may be allowed to exercise those powers or the President may be allowed to delegate some powers to him under some other circumstances also. Then, under the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act which this House passed in 1956, the powers that were originally given under the Constitution were extended. I am reading from the Seventh Amendment Act. It says:

> "For article 371 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted, namely:—
>
> '371. *Special provisions with respect to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay.*—(1) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh or Punjab, provide for the constitution and functions of regional committees of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modification to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees.
>
> (2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Bombay, provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for—
>
> (a) the establishment of separate development boards for

[Shri Paliwal]

Vidarbha, Marathwada, the rest of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujerat with the provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;

(b) the equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said areas subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and

(c) an equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training, and adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government, in respect of all the said areas, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole."

**17.07 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, I am not introducing anything new. The principle is already there.

Since I have very little time at my disposal, instead of arguing in this way, I will just point out to a specific case with which we are all very familiar, to which I referred just now, the case of Kerala. In Kerala, as we all know, even by acting according to the letter of the Constitution, it had been possible to thwart the spirit of the Constitution altogether. We are all familiar with that case. After about 28 long months, during which the people of Kerala had undergone so much trouble, miseries and agonies, the Governor had to report to the President, and this is what he says. In the concluding portion of his report the Governor says:

"According to my view, this movement . . ."

Referring to the popular movement which arose against the Communist rule, the Governor says:

"According to my view, this movement is not the result of one or two particular legislative or administrative actions of the Government. Many grievances, big and small, and many acts of omission and commission of the Government during the last 28 months have had their cumulative effect in creating this definite shift in public opinion. The totality of circumstances has to be taken into account in assessing the situation. There is no doubt that by and large government has used . . ."

It is significant to note these words.

" . . . the administrative machinery for consolidating its own party at the expense of others. It has given reasonable ground for the allegation that under cover of democratic garb and the technical majority that the government enjoys the content of democracy has been crushed . . ."

Proceeding further, he says:

"While it may be possible for the government to explain away each individual allegation on some plausible ground or other, the main complaint of the opposition parties that the governmental machinery has been used to subserve mainly the purpose of the Communist Party and that practically democracy has been set at naught cannot be honestly denied. Malice, latent party prejudices and the spirit of discrimination are not tangible things which can be demonstrated. They can only be inferred from general conduct and assessed from the strength of the feeling among the people."

Again, he says:—

"In this movement over a lakh of people participiated. It is true

that out of this huge number only about 20 thousand and odd people were actually arrested, prosecuted and sentenced. A large number of women participated in picketing. Firing had to be resorted to at four places resulting in the death of 15 persons which have been characterised as brutal and unprovoked by the opposition as well as others. There were numerous lathi charges, cane charges, and widespread use of gas shells. Road transport service as well as water transport services had to be stopped on account of picketing and alleged violent activities of the agitators."

Then, he says:—

"The agitation has continued for more than seven weeks and has not petered away as expected by the government. It is wrong to argue that it continued so long because of the hopes of intervention given by the leaders at the centre."

The Governor, in his report, has given instances of misrule and of discrimination followed as a matter of calculated policy not only in trade and employment but also in dispensing justice and in extending protection and maintaining law and order. All these galling instances he has given in the earlier part of his report which it is neither possible nor necessary to refer here because hon. Members, all of us, are familiar with them.

The main question that arises is that, according to the Governor, even acting under the Constitution it was possible for a set of persons to undermine the spirit of the Constitution and to so conduct the affairs of a State that a very large majority of the people were denied justice of all sorts and a large number of people were living for all these 28 months under constant fear of personal injury and all sorts of dangers. If it could be possible at one time in one State under particular circumstances, does it not behove us to take steps to forge an instrument which will prevent a repetition of such a thing in future in any other State?

The Communists alone cannot claim all the ingenuity. There may be others also who may come in future in one State or another and who may be inclined to use the administrative apparatus for purposes which are not in the national interest. So, to avoid any such future contingency, it is necessary that we have in the Constitution powers given to the President to supervise or to have an eye on the day-to-day administration of every State.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now. He has already taken 40 minutes.

**Shri Paliwal:** Just one thing more. In principle, under article 355, the Centre is responsible to give protection to a State which amounts to giving protection to the State Government in case of external aggression as well as in case of internal commotion. When the Centre is under obligation to give protection against internal commotion, it is also necessary for the Centre to assume responsibility to guarantee good administration, good government to the people of that State. The two things go together. It used to happen in British days that they extended all protection to the princely chiefs but did not hold themselves responsible for good government in the States of those days. Such a thing cannot go under our democracy. The Central Government, because it assumes responsibility for giving protection, because it finds financial means for the development and all other necessary paraphernalia mostly for the States, must assume the responsibility for controlling and guiding the States in all these matters. We have seen on the floor of this House more than once Ministers saying, for example if there is the question about food production, that food is a State subject. The money has to be found here. Big amounts are to be

[Shri Paliwal]

provided in its budget, but it is a State subject. So, whenever any questions are asked, the Minister has to plead his helplessness by saying, "Well, it is a State subject and we are just advising the State Government and asking them this and that." Recently, there was a question of some strategic roads from the point of view of defence and the Minister had to say here that all the construction, most of it, had to be done through the States. All these things show that it is necessary to have such a thing and it will be in the interest of the country as a whole for the future also. Constitution is not meant for today only. It is meant for future also. I will concede that the situation like that in Kerala does not exist here in any other States, but there is no guarantee that such a situation may not arise in any State here after also. We have to provide in our Constitution for all such future contingencies.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

There are two amendments. One is in the name of Shri Sidheshwar Prasad and the other is in the name of Shri Kashi Ram Gupta. Hon. Members may move them, if they want to do so.

**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad** (Nalanda): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1963."(1)

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta** (Gonda): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th June, 1963." (2).

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The motion and the amendments are before the House.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Mover for bringing forward this Bill and also for his courage for doing it. But I fear that he may withdraw it. So, I request him that he should be firm and not withdraw it.

Sir, in my opinion, the framers of our Constitution at that time had not the picture of democracy which is prevailing here at present. Otherwise, I am sure they would have put this sort of thing in the Constitution itself at that time. I know a hue and cry can be raised in the name of protecting democratic set-up, but if we see to the realities of the situation, as exist at present in different States, I have no doubt that all of us will agree to it that it is a step in the right direction. What is going on in the States? The Secretaries, the Deputy Secretaries, the heads of departments, all of them, have become defunct. The Members of the legislature, instead of doing their duty properly in the legislatures for controlling the budget and for making laws, are using their energy for somebody else's promotion, for interfering with somebody else's transfer and for trying to hide somebody else's crimes and so on and so forth. We have been having examples of these all around in so many States. Is it not a thing that has to be deeply thought of? If democracy means this that the M.L.A.s are meant to do these things, then, democracy should be finished and the sooner it is done, the better it is. Just before the last elections, there were 2 or 3 M.L.A.s sitting. They were talking like this. They were pointing at me: what is the use of persons like you going into the State legislature or anywhere, because you cannot recommend anybody, you cannot get anybody appointed, you cannot get wrong things done. Right things can be done easily. Everybody can get it done. The M.L.A.'s duty is to get wrong things done. That is the state of affairs that is going on.

We have to see all these things in the context of the present situation. I know the hon. Minister can give very good arguments about the legality. He can question the legality of the thing. He can give arguments against it. But, it is not a question of only thinking about the legality of it or not. After all, legal things are to be done. We have to see the practical side of the whole situation. The situation as it exists is not only about matters which we can think of as small at present. They are not small. They are cutting at the very root of our democracy. That is the main thing. They are cutting at the very root. If they are allowed to go on like this, the day may not be very far when this can affect even the Centre and the Mover's intention may be neutralised. Because, if the Centre becomes affected by that, and everything becomes immune from top to bottom, then, democracy cannot survive anywhere. Still, there is hope. That is why a clause has been put in that the President and the Union Government should take steps whenever they think necessary.

I have moved an amendment for eliciting public opinion about this Bill, purposely, because I think it is a very important Bill. We should not be in a hurry. Merely because it is a non-official Bill, I think the Minister will not take it that way after hearing all the Members, who are most of them legal people. Of course, I am not a legal man. But, it involves commonsense. I think this Bill should be circulated for public opinion so that we can arrive at a conclusion after giving deep thought to it.

At present during this emergency even, things are going on in the same bad way. Nobody thinks that there is any emergency in this country. Nobody feels like that. What is happening behind the curtain, all of us know. Even three days back, a person came to me and tried to know if there was somebody who can recommend to the Chief Justice of a certain State about the appointment of some Sessions Judges from amongst the lawyers. Things have gone so far that they do not want to spare even the judiciary. They want to influence even the judiciary. They want to make the political people agents. Political people are now going to become agents in every sphere of life. People have come to think like that that this is really the work of the politicians and nothing else. When the ailments has gone to that extent, it requires drastic steps and this Bill is one step towards this direction. I hope the Ministry will see to it and the Mover's Bill will be accepted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur): Is the Bill meant for Rajasthan? All Members from Rajasthan are speaking on it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All of them are from Rajasthan: Is it?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to correct first the impression that the Move had in his mind the State of Rajasthan. . . .

**Shri Paliwal:** Not at all.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** . . . when he moved the Bill. Maybe, he draws his experience from a particular State.

**Shri Paliwal:** Not from a particular State. From all over India. **Because,** that would suggest the same thing.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I would not like to go into a very lengthy argument on this matter. I have respect for my hon. friend who has moved this Bill for consideration, and I have the least doubt that he had moved it with the best of his intentions. I think that he has his own appraisal and assessment of the situation, and just to remedy certain maladies which he thinks are corroding and which are likely to corrode, and certain situations which are likely to arise, he has thought of bringing forward this Constitution Amendment Bill.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

But I may submit at the very outset that this Bill is just the negation of democracy; it is just the negation of our Constitution, as it stands. I think that it is not realised that when the President feels called upon to take any action in a far more graver situation, and he assumes powers, all that he does is that henceforward the legislature in that particular State shall cease to exist and all the actions done in that particular State become the responsibility of this Parliament, and all those actions have to be explained in this Parliament; no single individual can be entrusted with any power. Now, let us analyse the proposition as it stands.

Certain powers are proposed to be vested in the Governor. Now, to whom is the Governor responsible? That is the immediate question that arises? The Ministry which carries on the administration in the particular State is responsible to the State legislature. Do you want that the Governor be responsible to the State legislature? How will the functioning in that particular State proceed in this matter? Or will it be that for certain actions which the Governor does, there will be a separate procedure and the President would be responsible to Parliament for those actions taken by the Governor?

I think that it is the first principle of democracy that the executive which functions is responsible to the State Legislature, and for those functions, they have an accountability to the legislature.

It is true that even in graver emergencies, the first step taken is the suspension of the legislature or the dissolution of the legislature, and the President takes over all the powers, and he appoints a representative but the responsibility for everything done in that particular State is to this Parliament. So, this is the scheme of things.

Whatever may be the intentions, I am glad that my hon. friend had made it absolutely clear that he was not speaking in the context of anything that is there in my State of Rajasthan but he was speaking in a wider context; he thought that there were certain difficulties arising in each and every State, certain difficulties which may arise on certain occasions and to meet those difficulties, he thought that there should be certain provisions, and it is to meet that contingency that he has sought to make these provisions. I am afraid that we are also getting very impatient and are thinking of nothing but a guided democracy against which this Parliament has raised its voice the loudest.

My hon. friend who preceded me wanted to characterise how the legislatures were functioning in particular States. I do not know what his entire experience is, but does he mean to say that if the legislatures are functioning in this manner, he has ceased to have any faith in the democratic institutions and in democracy and in our Constitution as it stands? I can understand an amendment of the Constitution, but I cannot understand the dilution of the democracy as it stands today. As a matter of fact, the general complaint all over the world today, even in the best of the democracies is that there should not be too much of concentration of power in the hands of the executive.

I was very amused to read in the *Tribune* about the tendencies which are growing in U.K., in the House of Commons. This has started exercising the minds of people there, that even the Prime Minister is getting too much power concentrated in his own hands and that he is almost becoming dictatorial. A very interesting study has been made of this subject and illuminating articles have been written on it, and it is hoped that the next Government and Parliament will take effective and important steps to see

that the effectiveness of Parliament is in no manner diluted.

Even in a country like U.K. where such tendencies have been noticed, a study has been made and they are proceeding in a particular direction to see that the Parliament is very effective and nothing is done to dilute the democratic forces working in that country. Here, unfortunately, my hon. friend, in his anxiety to find a remedy for these ailments, has gone just in the wrong direction, as I said, with the best of intentions. I understand there may be maladies; there may be maladministration. I do not discountenance some of the complaints about which my hon. friend who preceded me spoke. But there are remedies which fit in very well with the democratic set up also.

Only day before yesterday when we were discussing the Demands of the Law Ministry, certain suggestions were made as to what we should do to guard against maladministration. The complaint is about maladministration. Nothing would have persuaded the Mover and nothing would have persuaded my hon. friend who preceded me to enter into a heated argument, except for the reason that they want to find a way out and have certain instruments and institutions which would guard against maladministration. This is a problem which has exercised thinking people all over the world. As was mentioned, even in England they had thought of devising certain ways and methods by which discretionary power lies with Government and when they are exercised, there are no appeals provided to independent bodies like our judiciary. They have been thinking of providing certain institutions which would be remedies against maladministration, which has prompted my hon. friend to come forward with this sort of measure.

As was pointed out, we have an institution called the Ombudsman in Sweden. Denmark has followed it



But I think our country is too big and the problems of administration here are of such complexity that possibly that institution as it stands in those countries might not very well fit in here. But so far as the States are concerned, I am sure we can devise certain ways and methods, certain institutions, which will be a real check on and deterrent to maladministration. This matter was discussed only last September/October in New Zealand, a small country which might be compared to our State administrations. After very careful thought, they have in their Parliament passed an Act and appointed a Commissioner for parliamentary investigation. This is just the counterpart of Ombudsman. They have gone a little bit cautiously in this matter in the beginning. In U.K. a team of capable persons headed by Sir Oliver Franks went into the same matter and submitted a report in which they have taken care of all the problems which have been raised by my hon. friend here. They have suggested two remedies for it. One is administrative tribunals. There are quite a number of matters which can be taken care of by administrative tribunals. The other is, as I submitted, a Commissioner of Parliamentary Affairs to whom, in the first instance, only Members of Parliament would be able to make certain complaints of maladministration. That gentleman is responsible to no one but Parliament. He is directly responsible as, for example, our Comptroller and Auditor-General, who looks after our finance and accounts. This gentleman is responsible for administrative affairs where the executive goes wrong, but he is responsible to Parliament because we have a democracy. In our democracy, even if we have not got equally matched opposition parties, I am sure that we have got Opposition Members who will never miss an opportunity to report such matters to such a high powered officer for parliamentary investigations to look into the matter. It would be such a great deterrent that the administration and the Ministers will think twice before they do anything, because the matter will be in-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

vestigated by such a high-powered person who is responsible directly to Parliament.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga): Who will appoint that officer?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That is a matter of detail. He may be appointed by a special charter, by the President. Many devices can be found out. I have not made a thorough study.

While I appreciate that we must take certain effective steps to check maladministration, that we must do something to give confidence to the people regarding good government, we must not try to do anything to dilute those basic principles and basic values to which we have pledged ourselves, the values of democracy which are enshrined in our Constitution.

Therefore, irrespective of whether the Minister accepts this Bill or not, because of fundamental and basic reasons I think my hon. friend should withdraw the Bill. We must create in this context certain alternative institutions which will be more effective than this remedy, because this remedy is only putting dictatorial powers in the hands of the Home Minister here.

**Shri Paliwal:** The Home Minister is always responsible to Parliament.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It will be the worst thing. He will not be able to do it, because he will say, "I do not know, you have given power to the Governor, and he is responsible to no one."

As I stated earlier, this is not at all feasible and possible. Therefore, I strongly oppose this Bill. It is opposed to the basic policies and principles which we have accepted, and I wish this Bill is withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Yash Pal Singh. Five minutes each. There is a large number of speakers.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** (कैराना) मैं श्री टीका राम पालीवाल को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने जनता की दिक्कतों को समझा और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो इनकन्वीनिएंस हैं उन का खयाल किया । श्री पालीवाल का सारा जीवन देश की सेवा के लिये गया है और यहां भी आ कर उन्होंने बड़ी सेवा की और इस बिल के लिये मैं उन को फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

हालांकि उन के दिल में देशभक्ति की भावना है और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सुधारने की भावना है, लेकिन जो दिक्कत मेरी अपनी है वह मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में बार बार अमेंडमेंट करना कांस्टिट्यूशन को हलका करता है । हमारे लिये कांस्टिट्यूशन मोस्ट सैक्रेड है । मैं ने एक दिन पहले भी कहा था कि अगर जूता पैर में फिट न होता हो तो जूते को सही कराया जाय, पैर को ही न काट दिया जाय । हम को कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक अपने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को करना होगा, कांस्टिट्यूशन जिस तरीके से हमें गाइड करता है उस के मुताबिक हम को चलना पड़ेगा ।

सब से बड़ी दिक्कत हमारी यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जो हमारा है वह एलेक्टेड है, उस को जनता ने चुना है, उसे लेजिस्लेटर्स ने चुना है, लेकिन गवर्नर जो हैं वे गवर्नमेंट आफिशल्स हैं । उन को किसी जनता ने नहीं चुना है । ऐसी हालत में यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जिस राष्ट्रपति को कोटि कोटि जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है जब वह सुधार नहीं कर सकता तो पेड गवर्नर्स किस तरह से सुधार कर सकते हैं । कांस्टिट्यूशनली यह चीज है कि जब राष्ट्रपति का हमारे हृदय में सम्मान है, करोड़ों जनता का वह नुमाइन्दा है, तो हम को उस के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहियें न कि कमजोर करने चाहियें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसी ऐसे कमिश्नर को ऐप्वाइंट करना जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की शिकायतें सुने, यह भी कोई अच्छा नहीं लगता । मुझे तो बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि जब हम कांस्टिट्यूएंसी में जाते हैं तो हमारी मीटिंगों पर एक एस० डी० ओ० प्रेजाइड करता है । मुझे अपने अन्दर किसी तरह का खयाल नहीं है, मेरे अन्दर कोई सेल्फ कंसीट नहीं होती है जब मैं जनता से हाथ जोड़ कर वोट मांगता हूं, लेकिन मुझे हंसी आती है कि जहां पर एम० पी० बैठते हैं वहां एस० डी० ओ० प्रेजाइड करता है । मुझे पता नहीं है कि यह कहां तक कांस्टिट्यूशनल है, कहां तक युक्तिसंगत है, कहां तक लाजिकल है, लेकिन जहां पर लाखों लाखों लोगों के नुमाइन्दे चार चार एम० पी० बैठते हैं उस मीटिंग पर प्रेजाइड करने के लिये एस०डी०ओ०, एस०डी०एम० या इस तरह का कोई और आदमी आ जाता है । एलेक्शन की हालत ऐसा है कि एलेक्शन को अभी तक जनता को ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी गई, जनता ने समझा नहीं है कि एलेक्शन किस चीज को कहते हैं । कोई भी जनता को खरीद लेता है । कोई सामेंट के परमिट दे कर, कोई रुपया बांट कर, कोई शराब पिला कर या कोई झूठे वादे कर के खरीद लेता है । ऐसी हालत में हमें राष्ट्रपति के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिये न कि कमजोर करने चाहिये ।

यहां पर कमिश्नर के अप्वाइंट करने की बात की भी कही गई है । मैं श्री माथुर का बड़ा ऋणी हूं, उन का बड़ा आभारी हूं, मैं उन्हें अपना गुरु भी मानता हूं और उनकी लर्निंग और एजुकेशन से मुझे बड़ा इन्स्परेशन मिलता है, लेकिन जिस काम को हमारे मिनिस्टर भी नहीं कर सकते ऐसे इस तरह के आफिशल्स कैसे कर सकते हैं? हमारे यहां एक मिनिस्टर हैं, मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स, जिन के साथ लाखों जनता का विश्वास है सदभाव है, सहयोग है, प्रेम है । जब वह उन दिक्कतों को नहीं दूर कर सकते तो एक बाकायदा पेठ आफिशल किस तरह से उन दिक्कतों को दूर कर सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । अगर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलना है तो हमें मारल एजुकेशन देना होगी, नैतिक शिक्षा देनी होगी । एक आदमी को अधिकार सौंप देने से, अधिकार बदल देने से या किसी को भेज देने से यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है । यह दिक्कतें तभी दूर होंगी जब हम जनतन्त्र की सही स्पिरिट को समझेंगे । दूसरे मुल्कों ने जनतन्त्र की सही स्पिरिट को समझा है । अगर वहां पर देश का प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी खड़ा हुआ हो और लाइन से टिकट खरीद रहा हो तो जो उस का नम्बर है उसी नम्बर पर उसे टिकट मिलेगा । यह नहीं हो सकता कि कोई बाहर से खुशामद करे कि उन्हें आउट आफ वे या आउट आफ टर्न टिकट इश्यू हो जाय । इस जनतन्त्र को समझने के लिये हमें अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन के प्रति निष्ठा रखनी पड़ेगी, अपने राष्ट्रपति के अधिकार को ज्यादा मजबूत करना पड़ेगा, उस के हाथों को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा ।

गवर्नर के लिये समाजवादी स्टेट में हजारों दफे कहा गया कि यह सफेद हाथी क्यों बांध रक्खे हैं, यह बेकार क्यों खड़े किये गये हैं, यह करोड़ों रुपयों का खर्च क्यों पैदा कर रक्खा है । गवर्नर्स के लिये इस हाउस में हजारों दफे समाजवादी सदस्यों ने और कांग्रेस में जो समाजवादी एलिमेंट है, उस ने कहा कि इस बेकार के ओहदे को, सफेद हाथी को खत्म किया जाय । जिनको व्हाइट इलीफेंट कहा जाता है उन के हाथों में अधिकार देना अपने संविधान का और भी उपहास करना होगा ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस स्पिरिट में पार्लियामेंट ने यह बिल रखा है उस के सामने मैं सिरनिगूं हूं, नतमस्तक हूं कि उन्होंने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की दिक्कतों को देखा और समझा और इस बिल को यहां पेश किया,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

लेकिन यह तरीका जो है वह मुझे पसन्द नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति से ले कर अधिकारों को गवर्नरों के हाथ में सौंपा जाय या किसी पेड मनुष्य के हाथों में, जिस को हम बाकायदा नौकरी देते हैं, बाकायदा तन्ख्वाह देते हैं, सौंपा जाय जब कि वह जनता का नुमाइन्दा नहीं है, उसको तो सिर्फ सरकार ऐप्वाइंट करती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ साथ हालांकि मैं श्री पालीवाल की स्प्रिट का बड़ा भारी आदर करता हूं और श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर की भावना का भी बड़ा आदर करता हूं क्योंकि म उनको गुरु मानता हूं, लेकिन कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तरीका गलत है । इस तरीके से राष्ट्रपति के अधिकारों को कम न किया जाय, उन के हाथों को कमजोर न किया जाय ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करना चाहता हूं । य ह जो बिल है वह एक प्रतिक्रियावादी बिल है, इस से जनतातन्त्र का विनाश हो रहा है ।

एक तो आप यह देखिये कि गवर्नर कैसे चुना जाता है । जिस स्टेट का गवर्नर चुना जाना है उस स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर से पूछा जाता है और उस के बाद गवर्नर की बहाली होती है । गवर्नर को चुन लिया गया । अब मान लेते हैं कि साहब स्टेट में काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है । अगर स्टेट में काम ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है तो वह गवर्नर के ठीक करने से ठीक होने वाला नहीं है । स्टेट में लेजिस्लेचर होता है, लेजिस्लेचर में बहुमत पार्टी होती है, अपना लाडर चुनती है, वह लाडर अपनी कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स बनाता है और वह स्टेट का संचालन करता है । अगर उस स्टेट में कोई खराबी है तो उस को गवर्नर कैसे दुरुस्त कर सकता है ? अगर सारी स्टेट्स के लेजिस्लेचर्स खराब हो जायें तो गवर्नर उन को कैसे दुरुस्त कर सकता है ?

इसी तरह से मान लीजिये कि पार्लियामेंट है । उस में हम लोग ५०० मेम्बर चुन कर आते हैं, बाकायदा वोट ले कर आते हैं, हमारी जिम्मेदारी है । आप कहें कि राष्ट्रपति हमें दुरुस्त कर दें, तो यह सम्भव नहीं है । इस के माने है कि एक आदमी के हाथ में आप चाहते हैं कि पूरे अधिकार दे दिये जायें । इस तरह से तो रोज झगड़ा हुआ करेगा । आप ने देखा होगा कि पहले जब हम लोगों को अंग्रेजों ने कुछ अधिकार दिये थे तो उस समय डायर्की सिस्टम था । गवर्नर को सारा अधिकार था । कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स होती थी । श्री सी० आई० चिन्तामणि उत्तर प्रदेश में थे तब रोज झगड़ा होता था । नतीजा यह हुआ कि डायर्की के बारे में लोगों ने कहा कि वह फेल हो गई । डायर्की वास्तव में फेल हो गई । आप ने इस देश की जनता को अधिकार दिया, बालिग मताधिकार दिया, उन से चुनी जा कर सरकार बनती है, लेकिन अब भी आप को सन्तोष नहीं है और चाहते हैं कि यहां पर प्रेजिडेंट साहब गवर्नर की बहाली करें और बहाली के बाद उन्हें एक इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन्स दें कि इस तरह से काम कीजिये तब काम होगा । आप को याद होगा कि जिस जमाने में अंग्रेज यहां थे तो सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने उन से कहा था तुम अपने गवर्नर रक्खो, वह जा कर इत्मीनान से पार्टियां खायें, लेक्चर दे दें, र गवर्नमेंट हमारे हाथ में दे दो । सरदार पटेल ने जब यह कहा था उसी जमाने में हमारा संविधान बना । जो हमारे बड़े बड़े मेधावी आदमी थे उन्होंने उस संविधान को बनाया और अब हमारे पालीवाल जी को यह सूझ गई कि संविधान प्रेजिडेंट को अधिकार दे दें और प्रेजिडेंट गवर्नर को अधिकार दे दें कि वे रोज नुक्ता चीनी किया करें । जिन आदमियों का चुनाव हुआ उन के ऊपर आप ने एक गवर्नर रख दिया । मालूम होता है कि गवर्नर की बुद्धि ब्रह्मा की बुद्धि से भी ज्यादा हो गई । इस लिये समझता हूं कि यह बिल जो है वह

एकदम प्रतिक्रियावादी है और उस को सरकार को मंजूर नहीं करना चाहिये, इस को पूरी तरह से खारिज कर देना चाहिये ।

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad** (Gaya): Sir, I rise to support the Bill, because I am opposed to provincial autonomy and federalism. It is utterly wrong to say that the Members of the Constituent Assembly could not and did not visualise the kind of situation that has impelled Mr. Paliwal to move this Bill. The students of Indian history know that corruption, propensity to indulge in tyranny, nepotism and fissiparous tendencies have been the bane of Indian history.

The cause of democracy will be strengthened and not weakened if the actions of the Governors are discussed on the floor of this House. In the Montford Constitution, there was a provision that after 10 years, a Commission will be appointed to assess the working of the Constitution. It is high time for the Government of India to appoint a similar Commission to assess the working of provincial autonomy in this country. The provincial autonomy, in my humble opinion, has miserably failed in this country. It has led to mobocracy and corruption. All separatist tendencies would be liquidated lock, stock and barrel if a unitary form of Government is established. The Bill is a first step in that direction. The Governor must have the power to countermand any order passed by any Minister. He must have the powers of superintendence, direction and control over the entire field of administration.

**श्री सिंहासन सिंह** (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं ने इस विधेयक को देखा तो मुझे अंग्रेजी राज्य के सन् १९१९ और १९३५ के विधान याद आ गए । उन्हीं दोनों में इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन शब्द दिए गए हैं । हमारे पालीवाल जी का यह विधेयक कितना ही अच्छा हो लेकिन वे इन शब्दों को आज १९६३ में फिर अपने विधेयक में ला रहे हैं । उस समय यह इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन सैक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट फार इंडिया की तरफ से गवर्नर को आता था, अब इसको प्रेसीडेंट साहब देंगे । लेकिन अगर इस विधेयक को पालीवाल जी गौर से देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि जो दवा यह तजवीज कर रहे हैं वह अपनी जगह पर सफल नहीं होगी । हमारे संविधान के अनुसार हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी मंत्रियों की सलाह के बगैर काम नहीं कर सकते । इस विधेयक को देखने से मालूम हुआ कि हम आज तक त्रुटि कर रहे थे और उसको पालीवाल जी इस विधेयक द्वारा दूर करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन उनके केवल दो आर्टिकिल्स में अमेंडमेंट करने से यह त्रुटि दूर होने वाली नहीं । गवर्नर एपाइंट होता है राष्ट्रपति द्वारा और राष्ट्रपति गवर्नर को नियुक्त करेंगे होम मिनिस्टर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर की राय से । तो इस प्रकार गवर्नर होम मिनिस्टर का या प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नामिनी होगा । अब इस विधेयक में उन के नामिनी को अलग से इंस्ट्रक्शन देने का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को दिया जाने वाला है । पर इस इंस्ट्रक्शन को लिखेगा कौन । बहुत सम्भव है कि उसको होम मिनिस्टर लिखेगा । अगर प्रेसीडेंट को अपनी तरफ से अलग से गवर्नर को इंस्ट्रक्शन देने का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं तो आपको संविधान की धारा ७४ में संशोधन करना होगा, क्योंकि उस धारा के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति को प्राइम मिनिस्टर की राय से काम करना चाहिए ।

पालीवाल वाल जी जो यह विधेयक लाए हैं उसमें उनका मंशा करप्शन को दूर करने का है । यह दुःख की बात है कि देश में करप्शन है । अभी कल परसों सदन में करप्शन की काफी चर्चा हुई थी और ऊंचे ऊंचे लोगों पर करप्शन के मामले में अंगुली उठायी गयी थी । यह बहुत बुरी अवस्था है देश के लिए । लेकिन क्या यह चीज इस विधेयक से दूर हो सकेगी । जो गवर्नर होगा वह भी हममें से ही होगा । उसे हम बाहर से लाएंगे नहीं । अभी तक तो हमारे कुछ हारे हुए भाई गवर्नर बनते थे । अब अगर दूसरे को बनाया जाएगा तो वह

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

भी तो हम में से ही होगा। और जब यह बात है तो अवस्था में कोई बड़ा अन्तर होने वाला नहीं है। हमको देखना चाहिए कि हमारे मूल में तो कोई खराबी नहीं है। और उसको दूर करने के लिए यह विधेयक दवा नहीं है। हमारा प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली में विश्वास है। हमको देखना चाहिए कि कहीं उस प्रणाली में तो कोई खराबी नहीं है। लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम सन् १९३५ के समय में नहीं जाना चाहते। हमें तो आगे बढ़ना है। और आगे बढ़ने में हमारे पालीवल जी को यह देखना चाहिए कि हमारा कदम क्या हो। वह भी एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं और उनको अपना अनुभव होगा। यदि उनके राज्यकाल में इस प्रकार का विधेयक आता तो क्या वह इसको पसन्द करते। इसको कोई मुख्य मंत्री पसन्द नहीं कर सकता। तो उनका जो अनुभव है उनको उसके आधार पर रास्ता बतलाना चाहिए।

अभी आपने केरल का जिक्र किया। इस संविधान को किसी राज्य की सरकार को सस्पेंड करने का अधिकार है यदि वहां संविधान के अनुसार काम न होता हो। और केरल के मामले में राष्ट्रपति ने ऐसा किया भी, उड़ीसा में ऐसा किया। जहां कहीं संविधान का फेलयोर होता है राष्ट्रपति वहां की सरकार को सस्पेंड कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन अगर हमारे यहां चारों तरफ ही गोलमाल है और खराबी है तो हमको उसके मूल को खोजना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पालीवाल जी की भावना बहुत अच्छी है। मैं भी चाहता हूं कि देश से करप्शन दूर हो। हम उनके साथ हैं इस मामले में, और यदि वे कोई और इसको दूर करने का विधेयक लायेंगे तो हम उनके साथ रहेंगे। अभी तो अगर सरकार किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करना चाहे तो उसको संविधान की धारा ३११ के अन्तर्गत उसको पहले नोटिस देना होता है। उस पर विचार होने वाला था। लेकिन जो ऊपर वालों की तरफ उंगली उठायी जाती है और उनके लिए निपोटिज्म की बात कही जाती है, तो उसको कौन रोकने वाला है। दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नमक ही जब अपना नमकीनापन छोड़ दे तो न्याय के लिए किस के पास जाया जाए। इसलिए इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस रोग की दवा नहीं हो सकेगी। अगर हमको इसकी दवा करनी है तो हमको अपने आचरण में परिवर्तन करना होगा और उसके लिए पालीवाल जी कोई रास्ता सोचें और उसमें हम उनका साथ देंगे।

**Shri K. C. Sharma** (Sardhana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill reveals a schism in the mind of the Mover. The two basic factors that have influenced the hon. Mover are, firstly, that the political parties in this country have been reduced to a gang of factions and, secondly, the general view against democracy is that in democracy money and cunning rules as against the wisdom and the responsibility of the man who is in authority for his actions. An individual has the responsbility for his actions, a mob has none. This is at the back of my hon. friend.

Sir, in his support there is much to be said. From Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, Bismarck, Frederick the Great and others, they have built their nations as no democracy in the world has done. As against this there is the dictum of Aristotle that the average man in the street is wise enough to know about the affairs of his life and collectively the people can rule themselves.

In this country, I beg to submit, there is no fear of the breakdown of the morale of the public or the democratic set-up, because in Asia two great leaders, Ataturk in Turkey and Nehru in India, have taken the responsibility and it is expected that they would build their people in a new and creative way and a new life is springing up.

Sir, this Constitution began with the objective resolution moved by Pandit Nehru, wherein these words occur:

> "The power would be vested in the people."

This is the bedrock of the socialist structure as well as the Constitution. Now, certain difficulties arise and for those difficulties, there is Chapter XVIII of the Constitution. In article 352, the proclamation of emergency by the President is provided for. Article 353 says that the executive power of the Union shall extend to giving direction to any State or any power under it. Then, in article 356 there is a provision that in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery in any State the President can do certain things. 356(c) says:

> "make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State:"

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम का कहीं पता नहीं है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. Let him continue his speech.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** In view of these provisions, I think there is no need for such a provision as my hon. friend has proposed. Also, it is basically against the social and political thinking. It is also against the solemn declaration of the Prime Minister of India, not only the Prime Minister of India but the leader of Indian people, that 'the power would be vested in the people'. It shall so remain with the people.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will take only three minutes to make my speech. After hearing the hon. and learned friend, Shri Paliwal and the other friends who have spoken in support of it, I came to the conclusion that there was distrust in the minds of those friends about the principle of democracy itself. It is a well-known fact that we have accepted the federal set-up consisting of autonomous States because we feel that a huge country like India is more suited for that than a unitary set-up. Further, unitary set-up is incompatible with decentralisation and local self-government in the real sense of the term. If that is so, the present Bill, which seeks to make an amendment to the Constitution, is, in my opinion, a kind of surreptitious attack upon democracy itself. It is better to bring in another Bill to do away with the federal constitution altogether and make it a unitary State of a democratic nature. That will be the proper remedy for it. If my hon. friend brings a Bill like that, he would be taking a stand on real principles, intelligible and understandable to the people. The present attempt is of a surreptitious nature. I hope he will excuse me, but the way in which the Bill was supported by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta and others clearly indicates it. They want some kind of provision to be provided because they do not think that human nature in India as it is at present, is capable of being improved. It may be or may not be true, but if that is the justification, this Bill is not the proper remedy for it. If that is the object in view, I think a new Bill should be drafted, he should get the necessary sanction from the Government and introduce it, because a half-hearted measure like this will lead us nowhere. Since the hon. Member has expressed his own view and heard the views of such friends as have had the patience to sit up to this time, I am going to ask him to think for himself whether it is worthwhile to pursue this matter further or not.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As there is no quorum, I am adjourning the House.

**18.04 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 6, 1963/Chaitra 16, 1885 (Saka).*

[*Friday, April, 5, 1963/Chaitra 15, 1885 (Saka)*]


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| 1499 | Ball-bearing factories | 7937-38 |
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(1) A copy of the Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Second Amendment Rules 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(*a*) The Cotton Textiles (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

(*b*) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 690 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

(3) (*a*) Annual Report of the Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan (H.P.) for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*b*) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(4)(*a*) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*b*) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(5) Paper No. II to the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 8th June, 1962.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 7948

Twenty-ninth Report was presented.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 7954-55

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for election of two members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as Members of the Coir Board for the next term to be specified by the Central Government. The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7955—8059

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . . . 8059

Eighteenth Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED . 8060—72

Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Marine Insurance Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, moved by Shri D.C. Sharma on the 22nd March, 1963, concluded and the Bill was passed.

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 8072—8104

Shri Paliwal moved for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Insertion of new Article 155A and amendment of Article* 167). The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1963/CHAITRA 16, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence.

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GMGIPND—L.S.—LS II—80 (ai) LSD—19-4-63—880.